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THE

LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR JANUARY, 1814.

NATIONAL

AND

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,
 PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

THE FIFTH REPORT FROM THE SELECT COM-
 MITTEE ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST
 INDIA COMPANY.

[Ordered to be printed by the Hon. House
 of Commons, 28th July, 1812.]

It has seldom fallen to our lot to derive
 two articles from the same parliamentary
 or national document,—and never before
 had we an article of this description which
 extended to the quantity of a thousand
 and two folio pages. Amid disquisitions
 so copious as are comprized in this vol-
 ume, there are many passages of great
 interest, arising from the correct and au-
 thentic representations they afford of men
 and manners in different parts of the vast
 empire of India.

Whoever, at any future period, shall
 possess leisure and perseverance sufficient
 to travel through those public records of
 Indian affairs which have come under our
 cognizance, will discover a thousand mi-
 nor but striking facts, relating to the in-
 habitants of that extensive region. Their
 races, their modes of life, their manners,
 have exhibited strong dissimilarities, and
 seem to have originated in other countries
 and at very remote periods of time.

This dissimilarity proves uncommonly
 perplexing by its variety; and to obtain
 distinct and instructive ideas at once dis-
 criminative and general, is extremely try-
 ing to the mind, and the memory, how-

VOL. XIV. [Lit. Pan. Jan. 1814.]

ever formed by exercise or strengthened
 by habit.

We have therefore chosen on the present
 occasion to combine our information into
 one subject, marked by its simplicity, its
 prevalence, and its antiquity. It presents
 a picture, not of the extensive commerce
 of India, nor of its glittering embellish-
 ments; but of the interior of the country,
 and the economy of its natural popula-
 tion. If our speculations are not inad-
 missible, something further might be
 added, but that will easily be supplied
 by the reader to whose candour the fol-
 lowing thoughts are submitted.

ECONOMY of an INDIAN VILLAGE.

Whether it may pass for unquestion-
 able, that India is the original se-
 cond cradle of mankind, is more than we
 can venture to affirm, or shall at this
 time deem necessary to examine into. It
 is enough, that its institutions are ex-
 tremely ancient, and that, generally
 speaking, we know of no country that
 has pretensions equally plausible, and
 apparently so well founded.

Neither can we say, that in contem-
 plating the present administration of In-
 dian institutions, we do unquestionably
 behold a renewed picture of ancient
 ages, or witness the conduct of primitive
 mankind: yet, as the same causes may
 be traced in the same effects, though
 in different periods of time, so there
 seems to be no great risk of error in ac-
 cepting the modern management of the
 rustics in India, as a fair counterpart to
 that of their forefathers, long antecedent
 to the period of regular history, as at pre-
 sent known to us. There is, therefore, beside
 the interest which always accompanies

enquiry into the opinions and manners of our fellow men, another, perhaps a stronger interest, arising from the consideration of deep antiquity, and whatever is venerable on account of long establishment, and primeval arrangement. Fancy may go so far as to conceive of the great second father of the human race, as commanding or sanctioning this state of things. In that Fancy may err; yet as there must have been some beginning to this system, it is possible enough that the rudiments were laid very long ago, though in the present day, and in actual practice, intermingled with numerous additions.

In a country where the wealth of the inhabitants was derived wholly from the soil, where circulating medium was unknown, the apportioning of the produce of the land to the support of those by whose concurrence it was cultivated, seems to be the only way of allowing a subsistence to all. But when the secondary wants of life became felt, and the desire of supplying them was sufficiently urgent, to enforce their demands, individuals would be separated from the general body to practice occupations on which depended those supplies.—If clean linen be desired, the washerman must be paid;—but how? where no coin exists. The same difficulty applies to the smith and the carpenter, who manufacture the implements of agriculture. Without their aid, what hope of a crop?—but, how compensate that aid, where no circulating medium is in request? It is answered, the land must supply the means: If it does not afford a circulating medium, it affords a *divisible* medium, and this will answer the purpose. For, be it recollected, the intention is not to remit this hire to workmen in remote countries; nor to carry it to a distance in the same country; but to distribute the support of life to the labourers of the village, in return for services, rendered—either in obtaining that support, in the first instance,—or in contributing to the welfare of the little community, by which the important aggregate has been raised from the soil.

If this principle of distribution does not point at a period prior to the introduction of what we call the precious metals, it certainly implies a state of things independent of those adventitious signs of wealth. If home trade were not wholly out of the contemplation of the author of

this division of products, foreign commerce certainly was. His ideas, and those of his people extended little, if at all, beyond themselves;—with what passed in other regions of the world, their concern, or their communication was a total blank.

Nor is this establishment altogether peculiar to India. The vast continent of Africa, in the interior, is cultivated by the whole strength of a village, and when harvest is gathered in, an allotment is made to every family, according to its numbers, and its wants; or to individuals, according to custom, and to their deserts. Let not this simple practice be censured by the unthinking; rather let them divine, if they can, the number of evil passions on which it pronounces sentence of prohibition, or banishment. Perhaps, of all the sources of evil to mankind, “covetousness, which is idolatry,” is the most abundant. But what scope is there for covetousness, when the article to be coveted is perishable, when the ensuing season may be expected to supply an abundance? What cause for accumulation?—so for wealth?—so for envy?—so for rapine?—so for grudging!—while the earth, most bountiful mother! supplies all her offspring, however numerous, in reward for their moderate exertion, and mutual assistance,—what is there really wanting to the full and complete enjoyment of life?

It is evident, that the institutor of this system in India was sensible of another want, inasmuch as man is a rational being, and capable of becoming a religious being. He allotted to the Brahmin for the performance of religious worship, and to the Schoolmaster, for the instruction of the rising generation, a portion sufficient to insure their maintenance, without obliging them to labour personally in the cultivation of the earth. Their duty was to cultivate the mind, and for this purpose they were to enjoy their entire faculties, undisturbed by laborious employment. If the happiness of man be the object of a legislator, let the honour due to whoever devised this easily executed plan, be fairly and honourably appropriated. But we cannot suppose that the lapse of ages has made no impression on this system, simple though it be. Events, foreign from its due and regular action, have, no doubt, interfered

with its operation. Ambition has been its enemy. Conquest has violently assaulted it. Indifference, and insensibility, no doubt, have undermined it; and therefore we can now consider it only as the representative of what it once was, as the remnant of an original establishment. All things degenerate; plants, trees, animals, and, say the erudite, even man himself.

We now, therefore, direct our attention to the village system as actually practised in India. Our first remark is, on the general place of meeting, the pagoda. It seems then, that whatever be the degree of sanctity attributed to such holy buildings—and we know it is considerable—it is not allowed to impede the purposes of civil society. The pagoda is a place well known to all concerned; a public and common building: perhaps too this place of assembly marks a sense of equality and justice; of the divine inspection; according to that beautiful apothegm, “the rich and the poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all!” But we are not left to conjecture. “From an idea that the sanctity of the place,” says our author, “will render their mutual engagements more binding.” Here then, though not the form of an oath, is the sanction of an oath. The transaction is felt as taking place in the presence of the Deity. Perhaps, also, a sense of decorum, is preserved by this meeting in an edifice set apart to the offices of religion. Should anger or dissatisfaction arise, it must be expressed with gravity—in the pagoda. Should temptation to unlawful gain, or even to ungenerous suppression of well merited reward disclose itself—can it possibly be indulged in the pagoda? Let those answer these questions who attend parish meetings held in the vestries of Christian churches: and if there be any who, from a scrupulous apprehension of sanctity, condemn meetings of the parish on secular affairs, in a church, let them consider the ancient practice of these Indian worshippers: we give them credit at least for motives which, as implying the existence of contrary vices, we content ourselves with referring to, without elucidation. It never can be supposed that the vices of selfishness, faithlessness, &c. &c. expelled from among idolatrous and unenlightened Hindoos, can

find admission into the breasts of christians, of christians happily reformed from the errors of popery, and loud in their protestations against the mal-practices, and the superstitions of the dark and barbarous ages.

Perhaps our readers will discover other resemblances to western manners. The *potail*, or head inhabitant, may pass well enough for the ‘Squire of the parish, especially if in commission of the peace; the Curnum, we conceive, bears some affinity to our churchwarden; though indeed, the Boundaryman, it should appear, discharges some part of his office. The Talliar and Totie,—overseer of the poor;—but, indeed, what *poor* can there be under a system which provides for the wants of all, and excludes from its advantages none but the wilfully idle, and the stubbornly lazy?

Hail to the man who established the Musician and the Poet, among professions to be supported by the fruits of the earth! In so doing he provided for the cheerful mirth of his people, for the hilarity and renown of the society. Not in the solemn procession only were their talents exerted, but in the lively strains of private diversion also; what in Britain had been the dance on the green, the joys of harvest home, or the loyalty of the king’s birth-day. Solomon thought there was a time for festivity; and in our opinion, as *literati*, the man who included in his list of benefactors to the community, the musician and poet (the *literati* of their residence) was at least as wise as Solomon:—farther we dare not say.

We have thus introduced this subject, partly in reference to the *argumentum ad rem*, and partly in reference to the *argumentum ad hominem*. If any should think that we have too conspicuously taken our place among the *homines*, to be benefited by our argument, we can but smile at their conjecture; and still more should we smile, if not laugh, could we but persuade the *potails* of our British villages to learn a lesson from these most ancient establishments of India in favour of literature: the Brahmin, the Schoolmaster, the Musician, and the Poet.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

A village, geographically considered, is a tract of country comprising some hundreds or thousands of acres of arable and waste land:

politically viewed, it resembles a corporation or township. Its proper establishment of officers and servants consists of the following descriptions: The *Potail*, or head inhabitant, who has the general superintendence of the affairs of the village, settles the disputes of the inhabitants, attends to the police, and performs the duty, of collecting the revenues within his village: a duty which his personal influence and minute acquaintance with the situation and concerns of the people renders him best qualified to discharge. The *Curnam*; who keeps the accounts of cultivation, and registers every thing connected with it. The *Talliar* and *Totie*; the duty of the former, appearing to consist, in a wider and more enlarged sphere of action, in gaining information of crimes and offences, and in escorting and protecting persons travelling from one village to another: the province of the latter, appearing to be more immediately confined to the village, consisting, among other duties, in guarding the crops, and assisting in measuring them. The *Boundary-man*: who preserves the limits of the village, and gives evidence respecting them, in cases of dispute. The *Superintendent of the Tanks and Watercourses* distributes the water therefrom, for the purposes of agriculture. The *Bramin*, who performs the village worship. The *School-master*, who is seen teaching the children in the villages, to read and write, in the sand. The *Calendar Bramin*, or *astrologer*, who proclaims the lucky or unpropitious periods for sowing and threshing. The *Smith* and *Carpenter*, who manufacture the implements for agriculture, and build the dwelling of the ryot. The *Potman*, or *Potter*. The *Washerman*. The *Barber*. The *Cowkeeper*, who looks after the cattle. The *Doctor*. The *Dancing Girl*, who attends at rejoicings. The *Musician* and the *Poet*. These officers and servants, generally constitute the establishment of a village; but, in some parts of the country, it is of less extent, some of the duties and functions above described, being united in the same person; in others, it exceeds the number of individuals which have been described.

Under this simple form of municipal government, the inhabitants of the country have lived, from time immemorial. The boundaries of the villages have been but seldom altered; and though the villages themselves, have been sometimes injured, and desolated, by war, famine, and disease; the same name, the same limits, the same interests, and even the same families, have continued for ages. The inhabitants give themselves no trouble about the breaking-up and division of kingdoms; while the village remains entire, they care not to what power it devolves; its internal economy remains unchanged; the *Potail* is still the head inha-

bitant, and still acts as the petty judge and magistrate, and collector or renter of the village.

In some places the *ryots*, or farmers, meet and settle among themselves the proportion of the whole that each individual of the village has to pay. These are called *veespuddi*, or *sixteenth* villages, from the land and rent being divided into *sixteenth* shares. After this has once been well settled, there is little farther trouble with it; as the fair allowance for local accidents, unfortunate seasons, &c. is universally known to the whole assembly, and prevarication is (among themselves) out of the question.

When the season of cultivation draws near, all the ryots of the *veespuddi* village assemble to regulate their several rents for the year. The *pagoda* is the place usually chosen for this purpose, from the idea that the sanctity will render their engagements with each other, the more binding. They ascertain the amount of the agricultural stock of each individual, and of the whole body, the quantity of land, to the culture of which it is adequate; and they divide it accordingly, giving to each man the portion which he has the means of cultivating, and fixing his share of the rent; and whether his share be one or two sixteenths, he pays his proportion, whether the whole rent of the village be higher or lower, than last year.

It must be difficult, no doubt, for any power claiming tribute in right of conquest, to ascertain the real production of the lands appertaining to a village, and the ability of that village to pay a quota according to estimate of the general revenue of the sovereignty. It is extremely natural that the *potail* of every village should endeavour to screen himself and his people from undue exactions, and it is possible, that the only way in his power to meet the exactions of the officers who demand in the name of the government, is to make a return moderately below the truth. The produce may be liable to deductions from causes peculiar to the soil, not generally known. The necessities of his people, enhanced by circumstances, sicknesses, &c. known only to himself, may justify a lower return. His duty is to enable, so far as he may, his people to live; and this duty he cannot but feel imperatively, and in the first place.

When, therefore, a foreign people of a strange language, of uncouth manners, of

repulsive features, demand payment of the rights of sovereignty, what wonder that the scale turns in favour of home connections, — of those who having steadily laboured in cultivating the soil, have an obvious right to the produce? The following paragraphs refer to the difficulties attending such collection, and to the proportion assigned by paramount authority, as due on such occasions, and for the general support of government. They are selections of villages in different parts of the vast regions under British dominion in India.

It is necessary to remind our readers, that India yields *three* harvests yearly. And if we form a comparison between the payments made by the landholders in India, and those in Europe, where a circulating medium is considered as the basis of taxation, the advantage will be strongly in favour of the Asiatic. In the freest countries of Europe, Great Britain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the Pays Bas, the proportion of the growth of the soil retained by the peasantry, has been reckoned at about *two thirds*. Tamerlane directed that *one-third* of the produce should be claimed by government, throughout his dominions, Tartary, Persia, Syria, — from the boundaries of China to the Mediterranean. Sultan Selim (1513) finding in Egypt, a wonderfully productive soil, ordered *half* the product to be applied to support the state, and the Mahometan religion. But the Emperor Akbar (whose Institute is still acted on) directed only *one quarter* of the produce to be taken from the peasants of India. Yet the peasant of India has scarcely any expences to provide against in the articles of clothing, fuel, diet, &c. The inclemencies of northern regions are unknown to him; he never sits shivering amid frost and snow over a chilling fire, or recounts the labour necessary to keep out the biting wind; or to banish hunger, by winter store. His cattle graze; he partakes the milk. His garden yields vegetables, he enjoys the vegetable repast. His knowledge of the passing seasons is not enforced by their rigours; so that his tribute to government, though nominally one quarter, is by various minor exemptions, reduced to little more than one eighth. The various estimates formed to obtain this, and the calculations on

which this most moderate amount of taxation is founded, deserve insertion.

From verbal information on the spot, not vouched to be correct in particulars, though perhaps sufficiently so to convey a general idea of the matter of fact, the town of Kaicoloor pergunnah, Bheterjhelly zemindarry, Chakeer mahal on the fruitful borders of Colair lake, circar of Kondapillee, contained, in 1783, one hundred families, of which eighty farming Bramins, in all about 8,000 souls, paying to government as its due, under the denomination of a moiety of the product 2,000 pagodas, yearly, for 1,000 carties of the richest arable ground in the circars of this space, only one-fifth was in cultivation, and yielded 2,000 candies of grain, valued at 10,000 pagodas, from which, after deducting the stipulated rent to the state, and an allowance of 14 per cent. on the gross receipts to defray the customary charge of Russooms, Saverums, &c. to zemindars and lesser officers whose authority for some years past hath been suspended, 6,600 pagodas should remain to the husbandmen. The usual pay to the pariahs, who are the common labourers, and employed six months on tillage and reaping the harvests, is two seer of paddy per day each man, and 20th of the grain produced, distributed among them all at the close of the season, being about four rupees per month for half the year, each person, at the usual calculation of three for every batty of ground, and which, together with the price of half a candy of seed grain, required for the same square measure, make the total expence of the cultivated lands 4,100, leaving a clear profit to the farmers of 2,500 pagodas; as the maintenance of oxen for the plough is otherwise gratuitously provided for by indulgent sovereigns. Now besides the involving harvest income of these villages, they derived a gain of about 1,200 more, the yearly produce in ghee or numerary increase of 600 milk cows, pastured on the remainder of the land in tenancy, subject to no assessment, while it was notorious that the Bramin families forming three-fourths of the whole population of the place, and there, as well as over the rest of Hindostan, generally speaking, the most voluptuous and extravagant in their diet, drew half their subsistence from butter-milk, or the very squeezings of their dairy, after having converted, without the help of alchemy, the more substantial lactage into still more substantial gold.

Between the years A. D. 1334 and 1347. Hurrehurr Roy, the rajah of Bijanuger, made a new assessment of Canara upon the principles laid down in the Shaster, which suppose the produce to be to the seed as 12 to 1, and which prescribe the proportions into which it

is to be divided, between the circar and the cultivator, agreeable to the Shaster; therefore he reckoned that $2\frac{1}{2}$ kattis of seed yielded 30 kattis of paddy, which he divided as follows:

To the landlord	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the cultivator or labourer	15
To the circar	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 30:

and still following the Shaster, he divided the circar share as follows:

To the circar, one-sixth of the gross produce	5
Dewustan, one-thirtieth	1
Bremhaday, or Bramins, one-twentieth	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

He reckoned the $7\frac{1}{2}$ kattis of paddy equal to half or $3\frac{1}{2}$ kattis of rice, from which he deducted four hanis per katti of rice, or one-tenth, for beating it from the paddy. The balance, 3 kattis and 15 hannis, he supposed to be the fund from which the circar rent of one ghitti pagoda to $2\frac{1}{2}$ kattis of land was to be paid. Though it is said that in the $7\frac{1}{2}$ parts of the gross produce taken as the circar's share, $2\frac{1}{2}$ are for pagodas and Brahmins, it appears, from a statement of enaums, that the share actually allowed to them, was little more than one. This curtailment was made, on the idea of their possessing lands to a large amount, not included in the jumma; and it appears, from investigations made in subsequent periods, that these enaums, added to what they held openly, exceeded the $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts, which [they] ought to have on the whole of the jumma, except in what is called the *hobly* of Mangalore, which comprizes about one-third of Canara, and which being at that time mostly held by a number of tributary poligars, was only partially subjected to this assessment. Between this period and 1660, the only considerable addition made to it was by an assessment of cocoa-nut and other fruit trees, which, under the Bijanugger government, do not seem ever to have paid any rent, exclusive of the land rent. The Bijanugger assessment, with all additions down to this era incorporated with it, has been for more than a century, considered as the *rekah*, or *standard rent* of all the lands in the country, cultivated and waste.

It may somewhat startle the reader to find mention of *waste* lands in India, and more still, perhaps, to be told, that in many parts the quantity of waste exceeds that in cultivation. This circumstance must tend to keep down the value of land; since even the best estates may eventually be rivalled by a neighbour,

and the premium of productiveness be transferred. Much must depend on exertion and management. Land in a high state of cultivation will always sell for a greater price than land merely reclaimed from the waste: this is in the nature of things. Land brought into cultivation, or rather bringing into cultivation, will not bear taxation in its early stages; this would effectually preclude improvement. This is oppression. Distance from a market is another consideration which can only be estimated on the spot. But after all, the great calamity of India, is war; during the severity of which scourge, it is nothing uncommon for a well cultivated district to become a desert.

In a country where the proportion of arable waste is greater than the land under cultivation, it cannot be expected that land, particularly *panjah*, should be valuable property, or transferable by sale or mortgage. It could never be worth the while of an individual wishing to occupy land, to purchase the field already occupied, while so many fields were to be had without premium, on application to the officers of government. A favourable rate of assessment on a field obtained by chance, or other means, or improvements made by the digging of wells, could alone give value to *panjah* land. It is accordingly found, that lands with wells, called and classed as garden land, are a valuable property, and are transferred by sale, or are mortgaged: that the occupancy of *panjah* land, is not a saleable property; yet to deprive the individual of the field he has long cultivated, while he continues to pay the rent, is felt, and complained of, as an act of injustice.

The same inhabitants have, however, inhabited the same villages, and ploughed the same fields, time immemorial. The oppressions of the house of Hyder, and particularly the additional assessment made by Tippoo Sultaun, may have produced a temporary desertion; but these deserters have returned, from time to time, to their fields. Neither the Hindoo or Mussulman government appear (supposing their right in the soil as proprietors to be indisputable; and proprietary right, to be a right to demand what the proprietor pleases for his land) ever to have exercised the right. What was fair assessment, and what was exaction, was well known to the party governing, and to those governed. It is true, where, as under Tippoo Sultaun's reign, exaction had no limit, landed property could have no value; but where fraud could not counteract oppression, a hope of change for the better, or inability to resist, produced submission, till

the load became too heavy to bear, and emigration the only source of relief.

It does not appear, on enquiry, that there are in this province any individual farmers who occupy large farms. By farmers, are meant, not rents, but land. Rawenachory, a relation of the dewan of Mysore, possesses 3,988 cawnies in the Caroor district, paying an annual revenue of about 20,000 Rs. Some few head inhabitants hold farms of about 2,000 chuckrams annual rent: but the rent of by far the greater number does not exceed thirty C. chuckrams, and, on an average, may be eight chuckrams, and of many, is as low as one chuckrum.

Many occupiers of land, have no stock or cattle, but let their lands to under tenants, agreeing to give them one-third of the gross produce, they finding seed, cattle, and labour: the occupiers taking the responsibility of the rent, and chances of the seasons. This is an arrangement favourable to poor ryots, who incur no risk, and are not harrassed for rent. It is favourable to those occupiers of lands, who have other means of livelihood, or wish to seek them. They need only attend, or send an agent, at the time of reaping, and provide for the payment of the dues of government. The rest of the year, they can follow their other avocations.

This mode of letting lands, the landlord furnishing stock and tools, is (or *was*) common in France. From various causes, those tenants who adopted it, never acquired property: and yet there was reason to think that the landlords, who were always much in advance, and in the power of their tenants, reaped no unreasonable profit, if any, from the employment of their capital in a manner sufficiently awkward, to say the least of it.

The smallness of these farms, it appears, does not prevent much land from lying waste. The same inhabitants, says our author, have inhabited the same villages, and ploughed the same fields time immemorial. There must, therefore, be a principle of stability in this system, which is not common to Europe. The whole of the settlements of India seem to be intended for *eternity*. No change, no alteration, should affect them.

It may be worth our while to give a glance at this striking fact, with its effects and consequences. It surely marks a degree of wisdom, essentially superior to that manifested among other nations. It marks, too, views of civilization, and intentions to provide for the permanent welfare of the people, which are altoget-

ther uncommon. They contribute to warrant the inference, that other institutions of the same authority, and others resembling them in distant countries, are the result of equal wisdom, and may well justify our diligent attention to them. For this reason we shall introduce a few words in reference to their antiquity, merely hinting at resemblances to the enactments of other legislators, which the reader cannot fail to discover for himself.

The village (Mozawar) system, is at least as old as the age of Menu. That venerable legislator alludes to the disputes about village boundaries, just as they occur at present; and directs a space of 400 cubits wide, round small villages, and of 1,200 round large ones, to be left for pasture. This could not have been done, had land been exclusive private property; for in that case, the owner would have made the most of his land, and not left it waste for the public use of the inhabitants; and boundaries of fields and farms, rather than of villages, would have been disputed.

Every village with its twelve *ayagandeas*, as they are denominated, is a petty commonwealth, with the *mocuddim*, *potail*, *kapoo*, *reddy*, or chief inhabitant, at the head of it, and India is a great assemblage of such commonwealths. The inhabitants, during war, look chiefly to their own head inhabitant: they give themselves no trouble about the breaking up and division of kingdoms. While the village remains entire, they care not to what power it is transferred: on whomsoever it devolves, the internal management remains unaltered; the head inhabitant is still the collector and magistrate and head farmer.

From the age of Menu to the present day, the settlements have been made either with, or through, the head inhabitant. When the revenue was thought to be high enough, and the head inhabitant agreed to it, he was usually left to settle with the ryots. If it was too low, and the head inhabitant objected to an increase, the annildar settled with the ryots, in his presence. This system has stood the test of time; and as, under it, whole provinces have often been in a highly cultivated state, it must certainly be well calculated for the great object of promoting agriculture.

Under a village system, when once completely established, there could not be the smallest danger of internal disturbances, unless the country were over-assessed; a circumstance which, under any system, would excite discontent. The influence of the head inhabitant among the people, is much greater than that of a zemindar or poligar; and when he is not over-assessed, he will always exert that influence in favour of government, for he is properly one of its officers, and feels that he

is of more consequence, and is more secure in the enjoyment of his rights under it, than under a zemindar.

A suggestion on the means taken to record the adjustments of property *in ancient days*, with the opportunity afforded by pagodas of preserving them, shall close this article. This registry adds another resemblance to our churches, in which public documents of the utmost importance to individuals have been preserved, for ages: how far the light that might be thrown on the ancient history of India, by the examination of such documents might prove interesting, must be left to the decision of scholars better versed in the Sanscrit than ourselves. We have specimens of such documents, communicated in the volumes of the learned Society of Calcutta—The Asiatic Researches.

Original inscriptions on stone and copper prove the antiquity of this venerable institution. They consist of grants of ancient princes to pagodas, &c. granting the land-tax derivable from certain lands and villages; thus transferring the land-tax from the treasury, to the individual grantee: but the property in the soil was not granted, because not possessed or claimed by the prince, when he gave the absolute property in the soil; the sennud expressly mentions the previous purchase of the right.

Although black books, papers, leaves, or even copper-plates, are often forged; yet these inscriptions, so generally found, could not have been forged. They, therefore, are unquestionable evidence to the antiquity and validity of the institution.

The black books, however, are very curious records; and as inscriptions, black books, tradition, annual settlements, and revenue accounts, all concur to show what the ancient land-tax was; to show that it was light and fixed, they show that the lands were private property.

The sennuds, and inscriptions on stones and copper, are to be found, in every part of Canara; in every pagoda; they, together with the revenue accounts, the black books, tradition, and the state of the country, afford undeniable proof of the antiquity of the institution. A complete investigation of these ancient inscriptions, would throw great light on the former state of the country, perhaps of the ancient history of India. The different princes of Bednore, Bijanuggur, and even Mysore, never seem to have questioned the general rights of the people, though an arbitrary assessment, and individual acts of oppression, may have rendered some private estates less valuable.

Mr. Ellis's Edition of Mr. Brand's Observations on Popular Antiquities.

[Concluded from page 736.]

"BETTER advice" is what no man, or society of men, need to be ashamed of taking. There may be determinations, founded on fair and just views of things, which, nevertheless, it is more honourable to rescind than to retain. It certainly was our design, in completing our Report on the volumes before us, to have combined whatever interest is included in the various methods of ascertaining the future connections in life of our younger readers. Additional discussion has convinced us, that at this moment, however gratifying to individual curiosity, it would be nothing less than dangerous to the essential interests of our country. For, when we consider the great number of young officers, military and naval, and the youths of various descriptions now actually serving the State abroad, or volunteering for foreign service, we discern a point of conscience in contributing to weaken the ranks of our forces engaged in the most important and honourable of contests. For, admitting the supposition that, in obedience to such incantations, the sprites of Captains A. and B., &c. &c. should make their appearance at home, what advantage might not the enemy take of their absence! With what security might he press an attack on soulless Britons! What pitiful vedettes were those, who, instead of reconnoitring the French, felt themselves forcibly conveyed, as to their spiritual essence, at least, into a lady's chamber, and bound to look over her shoulder while she combed her hair! Or should a gallant youth be abstracted from his post, to turn a certain linen garment, hung to dry before the fire,—what a blank! what a number of blanks, perdie! would be found at the heads of columns!

The old song might then be parodied:—
Should Soult and Sucher chance to know
Our sad and dismal story;
The French would scorn so weak a foe,
And cheaply purchase glory:
For what resistance could they find
From men who've left their hearts behind!
And would not the ladies themselves

eventually have been incalculable losers by the indulgence of their too ardent curiosity? Would they wish to meet their friends and lovers, with stains on their military reputation, with minutes of Court Martials annexed, importing reprimands for *absence of mind*—for misunderstanding, or misdelivery, of orders, &c.—excused by what?—by the omnipotence of love spells, and ladies' incantations!—No; let the British fair receive their heroes crown'd with laurels honourably won, when their services are concluded; and suspend their curiosity, till their smiles may reward that valour to which Britain owes its dignity, and they themselves their safety, and their enjoyments.

Those who delight in the marvellous will, no doubt, be pleased with the supernatural; and we, who feel a wonderful sympathy for "*cunning men*," for reasons not difficult of divination by those who know us, readily transcribe an article, that may prepare the minds of our readers for the very height and summit of the mystery of certain operations, which were once most firmly believed, and even now are not without confident supporters, among us.

The first article we transcribe is that of
THE DIVINING ROD.

Divination by the Rod or Wand is mentioned in the prophecy of Ezekiel. Hosea too reproaches the Jews as being infected with the like superstition: "My people ask counsel at their Stocks, and their STAFF declareth unto them." Chap. iv. v. 12.

The vulgar notion, still prevalent in the North of England, of the Hazel's tendency to a vein of Lead Ore, Seam or Stratum of Coal, &c. seems to be a vestige of this Rod Divination.

The *Virgula divina*; or *Baculus divinatorius*, is a forked branch in the form of a Y, cut off an Hazel Stick, by means whereof people have pretended to discover Mines, Springs, &c. under ground. The method of using it is this: the person who bears it, walking very slowly over the places where he suspects Mines or Springs may be, the effluvia exhaling from the metals, or vapour from the water impregnating the wood, makes it dip, or incline, which is the sign of a discovery.

In the Living Library, or Historically Meditations, fol. 1621. p. 283. we read: "No man can tell why forked Sticks of Hazill (rather than sticks of other Trees growing upon the very same places) are fit to shew the places where the Veines of Gold and Silver

are. The stick bending itself in the places, at the bottom, where the same Veines are." See Lilly's History of his Life and Times, p. 83. for a curious Experiment (which he confesses however to have failed) to discover hidden treasure by the Hazel rod.

In the Gent. Mag. for Feb. 1752. vol. xxii. p. 77. we read: "M. Linnæus, when he was upon his Voyage to Scania, hearing his Secretary highly extol the virtues of his divining Wand, was willing to convince him of its insufficiency, and for that purpose concealed a purse of one hundred Ducats under a Ranunculus, which grew by itself in a meadow, and bid the Secretary find it if he could. The Wand discovered nothing, and M. Linnæus' mark was soon trampled down by the company who were present; so that when M. Linnæus went to finish the Experiment by feeling the gold himself, he was utterly at a loss where to seek it. The man with the Wand assisted him, and pronounced that it could not lie the way they were going, but quite the contrary: so pursued the direction of his Wand, and actually dug out the gold. M. Linnæus adds, that such another Experiment would be sufficient so make a proselyte of him.

This is the whole information conveyed by the writer, on this subject; but he might have added much more. A Divining Rod, competent to the discovery of waters or metals, and hidden treasure, only, is a poor thing. We remember a story of such an instrument that convicted robbers also, and trembled with incessant vibration, when passing over a receptacle of stolen goods. Even ignoble thieves and pilferers have been detected by exquisitely sensible instruments of the kind. We cannot, indeed, affirm this from our own experience, for though the *Baculus divinatorius* employed by us as official, bears a high character, and passes for a present of the first importance from the most popular periodical writer* in the world, yet the Committee charged with the experiments, reported no great accession of wit or wisdom, as the result of their enquiries. The rod began a circulating motion, indeed, very evidently when held over the head of a miller in his own mill; but the wind changing at the moment, the aspect of the mill was changed with it, and the experiment remained indecisive. It was remarked also, that a certain tailor received a most portentous reverence

* His Almanack sells annually nearly 400,000 copies.

from the divination rod,—but he eluded the charge by insisting that the inclination referred to the metallic masses on the table, which he awaited in payment of his bill; and further he endeavoured to establish an *alibi*;—whence the testimony of the rod, now deflected to his deputy, and as he protested very justly, was understood to point at his journeymen, according to the custom of the trade. In short, his stammering and confusion, revealed enough to warrant the inference, that had Mr. Maberley, who lately brought several scores of tailors to the bar, hung up the hazel in his cutting room, he must have detected the operations and operators to which it was privy, long before he thought proper to secure his nine culprits to a man, *vi et armis*. Whisper assigns a Palace as the next scene of its exploits—and much has been anticipated from its discoveries: but we know the courtiers so well, that greatly shall we be mistaken, if they do not contrive, by finesse, to shift off detection; they will smile, and smile, most graciously; protest, and simper, and wonder, and half start, and affect to doubt, —impossible! quite impossible!—and when the wand bows most profoundly, —with a gentle wave of the hand,

Each cries that was levelled AT HIM!

The most famous divining rod that we know of, is that of Jacques Aimar, of Dauphiny.

In 1692, a wine-merchant and his wife at Lyons, were assassinated in a cellar; and their property stolen. All the endeavours of justice to obtain intelligence were baffled: hue and cry, and spiritual excommunication, were equally fruitless. In this distress recourse was had to a rich countryman famous for his wonderful discoveries. Arrived at Lyons this countryman visited the cellar, taking special care that his rod was duly held over the spot where the murder had been committed. Not to be interrupted, he pursued his experiments by night: they led him up several streets to one of the city gates, that was then shut. On the morrow, he resumed his undertakings, and following the right bank of the Rhone, he stopped at the residence of a gardener, where, on a table, stood three wine bottles. Over one of these, recently emptied, the rod turned visibly. Aimar affirmed that this shewed where a criminal had been; and a child, who was examined on the spot, said, that three ill-looking men had come in, and had emptied that bottle. Thence he traced them along the river side, and under an arch

of the bridge, where nobody ever passed: which implied that the culprits, afraid to trust themselves to established boatmen, had guided the boat themselves. After examining a number of public-houses, the beds where strangers had slept, &c. the rod led to the door of the prison at Beaucaire, in which town a fair was held, where the rod trembled in a most extraordinary manner, over a little humped-backed fellow, who was taken up as a pickpocket. This rascal confessed, that he had served as spy to the murderers at Lyons; that they had really drank at the gardener's, had passed the river, in the manner supposed; and had slept where Aimar affirmed. His confederates, however, had quitted the kingdom by sea.

This discovery made a great noise; nothing was talked about, but Aimar and his rod. The wisdom of Solomon was folly to the rod of Aimar. The judges, who condemned the little humped back villain, certified on behalf of Aimar. The Lieutenant-General, the Avocat General, the Procureur-General, and scores of other *Generals*, all vouched for the good faith of Aimar. Presently, the clergy arranged themselves rank and file, for and against the divining rod. Scripture and the Rabbis were ransacked: the rods of Jethro—of Moses—of Aaron—of the Magicians of Egypt:—hence the proposition that the Devil had some hand in the matter. This was answered by the consideration, that Satan would never contribute to detect his own thieves, and murderers. This argument was rebutted by the well known principle that his business is to lead men into sin; but not to help them out of the consequences:—and moreover, *hanging* has always been considered as an effectual bar to repentance: such as are well hanged he deems his certain prey. The very reverend Father Le Brun, and the most enlightened Father Mallebranche, treated the question with marvellous erudition. They cited Porphyry, Saint Augustine, Lactantius, and fifty other Fathers who had immortalized their works and memories, by the most beautiful and brilliant passages in which Satan, with his tricks, was clearly exposed to the faithful, even of the lowest rank of understanding.

One discovery leads to another: in the midst of all this some of the ingenious refined on the divining rod of Aimar; they cut their sticks to so great a nicety, that they would turn when in company

with married ladies who had tripped a little in their gait:—(this is mere scandal—believe it who can)—when in company with unmarried ladies who by possibility—to judge from the past, might trip,—and thereby—that is to say — Every door in Lyons was beset by impertinent visitants twirling their miraculous rods; and numberless matches were broken off, in consequence of their divinatory vibrations. The whole city was in alarm. Things wore a serious aspect. The elderly dames held with Father Le Brun, that the Devil was undoubtedly at the bottom of all this mischief: the demoiselles gave notice to their spiritual guides that they should come no more to confession while the hurly burly lasted. The party against Satan increased every moment, till it became too powerful to be resisted; he was forced!—*forced!* to relinquish his project: and at last, by good management, the public opinion settled in the conviction, that Jacques Aimar was a fool; that his rod was a diabolical deception; that all those rods which succeeded it, were imps, unfit for Christian society: and the dames, the demoiselles, the clergy, and Father Le Brun, with good store of holy water, obtained a complete victory over Beelzebub, and banished him so effectually, that never since, as all the Chroniclers of the city and province affirm *unâ voce*, has he dared to shew himself in the neighbourhood of Lyons!—never; from that day to this!—And this is the most wonderful part of the story.

It cannot be supposed that Lucifer, or Belzebub, or Satan, or any other evil spirit, known or unknown by name, in whose very existence mischief is bound up, inseparably, can ever be at rest. Quiet is death to parties so inflammable; and we most respectfully submit to those who are curious of occult causes, whether the dreadful scenes which distinguish our times, may not be referred to diabolical agency, no longer employed—Heaven bless us!—in the petty malignancies of laming the cattle of a district, raising storms of wind, blowing down houses and barns, filling the stomachs of maidens with corking pins, preventing churning of butter, &c. &c. or for a time pent up, by the power of sacerdotal exorcism, and plenary aspersion, to revel with ten thousand times greater fury when let loose by the profane. Sorcerers and witches—

But before we examine this subject, let us provide for our personal safety. These are no joking matters. The first thing to be done is to draw a circle of exclusion and inclusion, when we have to do with apostate spirits. A “long spoon!”—aye, a long spoon, the longer the better.

From a physical Manuscript in quarto, of the date of 1475. formerly in the Collection of Mr. Herbert of Cheshunt, now in my Library, I transcribe the following Charm against Witchcraft:

“Here ys a Charme for wyked Wych. In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen. Per Virtutem Domini sint Medicina mei pia Crux ✚ et passio Christi ✚. Vulnere quinque Domini sint Medicina mei ✚. Virgo Maria mihi succurre, et defende ab omni maligno Demonio, et ab omni maligno Spiritu: Amen. ✚ a ✚ g ✚ l ✚ a ✚ Tetragrammaton. ✚ Alpha. ✚ oo. ✚ primogenitus, ✚ vita, vita. ✚ sapientia, ✚ Virtus, ✚ Jesus Nazarenus rex judeorum, ✚ fili Domini, miserere mei. Amen. ✚ Marcus ✚ Matheus ✚ Lucas ✚ Johannes mihi securrite et defendite. Amen. ✚ Omnipotens sempiternus Deus, hunc N. famulum tuum hoc breve Scriptum super se portantem prospere salvet dormiendo, vigilando, potando, et precipue sompnando ab omni maligno Demonio, eciam ab omni maligno spiritu ✚.”

Clear it is that the malignant demons who stand aloof in terror of this charm, must well understand Latin: and dread it too: for what a poor thing would this be in English! However, not to be backward in a good cause, as we have similar charms in English, we insert one for the benefit of the country, at large.

In Scott's Discovery, p. 160. we have “A special Charm to preserve all Cattel from Witchcraft.”

“At Easter, you must take certain drops that lie uppermost of the holy paschal Candle, and make a little wax candle thereof; and upon some Sunday morning rather, light it and hold it so as it may drop upon and between the Horns and Ears of the Beast, saying, In nomine Patris et Filii, &c. and burn the Beast a little between the Horns on the Ears with the same Wax, and that which is left thereof, stick it cross-wise about the Stable or Stall, or upon the threshold, or over the door, where the Cattle use to go in and out: and for all that year your Cattle shall never be bewitched.”

This may be well enough; and we can easily conceive of a devil, not of the first consideration, perhaps, so *distrain* in witnessing this ceremony, and counting the number of drops, as to let all his other mischiefs lie unheeded *pro tempore*. But the utility of this is limited: Easter comes but once a year: Paschal Candles are not to be had at all times. Holy Water, therefore, is infinitely preferable; and so efficacious, that its power has passed into a proverb—"as the devil loves Holy Water!" Perhaps our readers may desire to know how this is made. They ask in prose; we answer, oracle like, in verse.

"Holy Water come and bring;
Cast in Salt, for seasoning;
Set the Brush for sprinkling;
Sacred Spittle bring ye hither:
Meale and it now mix together;
And a little Oyle to either:
Give the Tapers here their light,
Ring the Saints-hell to affright
Far from hence the evil sprite."

After these proofs of the anxiety of our ancestors to oppose the Devil and all his works, there is something of *bathos* in adverting to the humbler preservative of the Horse-shoe: nevertheless, this has the advantage of requiring no Latin learning to render it effectual; of being level to the meanest capacity, and the lowest pocket, and moreover in use to this very day. We have observed it in various parts of the town.

Aubrey tells us, in his *Miscellanies*, p. 148. that "it is a thing very common to nail horse-shoes on the thresholds of doors: which is to hinder the power of Witches that enter into the house. Most houses of the West end of London have the horse-shoe on the threshold. It should be a horse-shoe that one finds. In the Bermudas they use to put an iron into the fire when a Witch comes in. Mars is enemy to Saturn. He says, *ibid*. "under the porch of Stanifield Church, in Suffolk, I saw a tile with a horse-shoe upon it, placed there for this purpose, though one would imagine that Holy water would alone have been sufficient. I am told there are many other similar instances."

[The Editor of this work, April 26th, 1813, counted no less than seventeen horse-shoes in Monmouth-street nailed against the steps of doors.]

And, why not? Are not these people dealers in old clothes? Who can tell

whether some of the goods in their shops may not have been worn by witches, and what if they should come and demand their own again? Perhaps the *notes* paid for them have been turned into tissue paper, as formerly guineas were turned (or returned) into Birmingham farthings. Caution is highly commendable. The brokers in Monmouth Street, therefore, honest souls! are justly cautious.

Having thus barricaded the premises, our safety may allow us to examine the ungodly purposes in contemplation by these hags of darkness.

"King James, in his *Dæmonologia*, says, the 'Art of Sorcery consists in diverse forms of Circles and Conjurations rightly joined together, few or more in number according to the number of persons Conjurers (always passing the singular number,) according to the quality of the Circle, and form of the Apparition. Two principal things cannot well in that errand be wanted: holy water, (whereby the Devil mocks the papists,) and some present of a living Thing unto him. There are likewise certain daies and houres that they observe in this purpose. These things being all ready and prepared, Circles are made, *triangular, quadrangular, round, double, or single*, according to the form of the Apparition they crave. But to speake of the diverse formes of the Circles, of the innumerable Characters and Crosses that are within and without, and out through the same; of the diverse formes of Apparitions that the craftie Spirit illudes them with, and of all such particulars in that action, I remit it over to many that have busied their heads in describing of the same, as being but curious and altogether unprofitable. And this farre only I touch, that, when the conjured Spirit appeares, which will not be while after many circumstances, long Prayers, and much muttering and murmurings of the Conjurers, like a papist Priestre dispatching a hunting Masse—how soone, I say, he appeares, if they have missed one jote of all their rites: or if any of their Feete once slyd over the Circle, through terror of this fearful Apparition, he paises himself at that time, in his own hand, of that due debt which they ought him and otherwise would have delayed longer to have paid him: I mean, he carries them with him, body and soul.

"If this be not now a just cause to make them weary of these formes of Conjuraton, I leave it to you to judge upon; considering the longsomeness of the labour, the precise keeping of daies and houres (as I have said,) the terribleness of the Apparition and the present peril that they stand in, in missing the least circumstance or feite that they ought

to observe: and, on the other part, the devil is glad to moove them to the plaine and square dealing with them as I said before.

This passage we never could get over: *triangular circles*, and *quadrangular circles*, puzzle our geometry strangely. No doubt his Majesty understood his own meaning; but, unhappily, since his days it has needed an *Œdipus*. Nor is this the only defect in his description: he has mangled most essential ceremonies; and we venture to say, that none who depend on this *recipe*, try it when they please, will succeed in raising a spirit,—at least, no spirit of any respectability or reputation, for talents and malignity, will think it becoming in him to obey such pitiful incantations, currently; whatever he may do for the frolic sake, or by way of *jeu d'esprit*.

The learned distinguish between Sorcery and Witchcraft, though certainly they are related in an intimate degree. What mischiefs witches can accomplish are contained in the following Summary, which is found in Allan Ramsay's famous Poem "of the Gentle Shepherd."

"She can o'ercast the Night, and cloud the Moon,

And mak the deils obedient to her crune,

At midnight hours o'er the Kirkyards she raves

And howks unchristen'd weans out of their graves:

Boils up their Livers in a Warlock's pow,

Rins Withershias about the Hemlocks low;

And seven times does her Pray's backwards, pray,

Till Plotcock comes with Lumps of Lapland clay,

Mixt with the venom of black Tails and Snakes;

Of this unsensy Pictures aft she makes

Of ony ane she hates; and gars expire

With slaw and racking pains afore a Fire:

Stuck fou of prines, the divelish Pictures melt;

The pain by Fowk they represent is felt."

"When last the wind made Glaud a roofless Barn;

When last the Burn bore down my Mither's Yarn;

When Brawny elf-shot never mair came hame;

When Tibby kirk'd, and there nae Butter came:

When Bessy Freetock's chuffy-cheeked wean To a Fairy turn'd, and could nae stand its lane;

When Wattie wander'd ae night thro' the Shaw,

And tint himsel amaisht among the Snaw;

When Mungo's Mare stoud still and swat with fright,

When he brought East the Howdy under night;

When Bawsy shot to dead upon the Green,

And Sarah tint a snood was nae mair seen;

You, Lucky, gat the wyte of aw fell out,

And ilka ane here dreads you round about," &c.

What a Catalogue of evil propensities! Yet is it but a part only of the long list! Hence *Incubi* and *Succubi*: hence cats capable of speech, and of prediction; hence the *Sabbat*, or meeting of witches for purposes of incantations, &c. after long journies through the air, on that more than most wonderful divining rod, the broomstick, or over sea, in a sieve or an egg-shell. Hence the metamorphosical ointment; hence the mystic dance; hence the Devil-musician (in Scotland, playing on the bag-pipes;) and hence the most profound salutation of their great leader; which is neither by kissing the hand—like the King of England; nor by kissing the toe—like the Pope of Rome;—but a kissing peculiar to his Infernal Majesty—*à posteriori*.

Can any punishment be too severe for such malefactors?—since their monarch resides in fire, why not give them fire enough? Happily former days were not so scrupulous as modern times, which are rather squeamish on the burning of witches, yet pique themselves on their improvements! their liberality! forsooth!

The following items of execution expences for the Kirkaldy Witches, (says our author) are equally shocking and curious:—

£. s. d.

"For ten loads of Coals to

burn them 3 6 8 Scots.

For a tar Barrel 0 14 0

For towes 0 6 0

For harden to be Jumps to

them 0 3 10

For making of them 0 0 8 &c. &c."

This we dislike. Our rule is short and decisive; founded on ancient practice, and most assuredly infallible; viz. If the accused does not overweigh the Church Bible—we require no other proof:—*fiat justitia!* But this demands a certain regard due to rank: we expect a Doctor of Divinity, when charged as a conjuror,

to preponderate *plump*: and a Professor, when under trial, as a wizard, to go down against both Bible and Prayer-book.

"From Burlington, in Pensilvania, 'tis advised, that the owners of several cattle believing them to be bewitched, caused some suspected men and women to be taken up, and trials to be made for detecting 'em. Above three hundred people assembled near the Governor's house, and a pair of Scales being erected, the suspected persons were each weighed against a large Bible: but all of them vastly outweighing it, the accused were then tied head and feet together, and put into a river, on supposition, that if they swam they must be guilty. This they offered to undergo, in case the accusers should be served in the like manner; which being done, they all swam very buoyant and cleared the accused.

This "swimming" we disapprove of: in cold weather it is very disagreeable and dangerous; even in the Dog-days it may be followed by nervous oppressions, loss of voice, stoppage of breath, or other unpleasant symptoms.

The learned are aware that much more might be said on this subject; and from the specimen here given, they will see, too, that we could say much more; and of our own knowledge; for we have known recourse had to a Conjuror for recovery of lost goods—but in vain; the goods were not recovered:—recourse to Fortune-tellers (the representatives—alas! how fallen! of the ancient witches,) for prescience,—of what never came to pass:—the Conjuror was killed by a dray running over him, in Moor-fields: the Fortune-tellers, were seized by a remorseless crew and lodged in Newgate—and their predictions too remained in bondage, like themselves.

Let no man say—those times are past, and the like can never return. They crept on by degrees; and by degrees they became confirmed. Whenever ignorance shall become the ready passport to public fame and power, superstition will not fail to follow, but what may follow superstition, neither witch nor wizard, neither cunning man nor conjuror can possibly foretell.

We find little mention in these volumes of *white* witches, which are the best of the kind, after all. To the Fairies, the author has paid considerable attention; and we *did* think of transcribing a passage or two relating to them; but on enquiry of a Welsh Gentleman, who in his

younger days frequently saw places where they had been, and indeed, was thoroughly penetrated with the most profound respect and veneration for those elvish potentates, we were given to understand, that Welsh Fairies are seldom under six feet!—instead of being those charming, tiny, lilliputian little creatures, we have usually supposed them. Till this be ascertained, we must postpone the subject of fairies; but, if in our next excursion into the principality, we should verify the fact, and return safe, most certainly they shall find a place in our work.

[By the bye, this seems to account for Shakespeare's employing men and women, as Parson Hugh, and Dame Quickly, among his Fairies, as *Welsh* Fairies, no doubt; this was convenient, as he had not that choice of children, which later days have witnessed in the characters of fairies on our modern stage.]

Ancient practices may be congenial to modern sentiments in more instances than the world is aware of. It may be convenient to banish *old names* with abhorrence; but under a new title and a new direction, the thing itself may be retained. It is well known that the "Anniversaries of the opening" of many modern chapels in the vicinity of London, and elsewhere, is solemnly observed, and visitants are attracted from all around the neighbourhood, who usually add donation to devotion. Has this no resemblance to

THE COUNTRY WAKE.

At the Conversion of the Saxons, says Bourne, by Austin the monk, the Heathen Paganalia were continued among the converts, with some regulations, by an order of Pope Gregory the Great, to Mellitus the Abbot, who accompanied Austin in his mission to this island. His words are to this effect: on the day of Dedication, or the Birth day of holy Martyrs, whose relics are there placed, let the people make to themselves booths of the boughs of trees, round about those very Churches which had been the temples of Idols, and in a religious way to observe a feast: that beasts may no longer be slaughtered by way of sacrifice to the Devil but for their own eating and the glory of God: and that when they are satisfied they may return thanks to Him who is the giver of all good things. Such is the foundation of the Country Wake.

Mr. Strutt gives a quotation on this subject from Dugdale's Warwickshire, from an old MS Legend of St. John the Baptist,

which entirely overthrows the etymology of *Wake* given by Spelman :

" And ye shall understand & know how the *Eyns* were first found in old time. In gynnyn of holy Churche, it was so that the pepul cam to the Chirche with Candellys brennyng and wold wake and coome with light toward to the Chirche in their devociouns ; and after they fell to lecherie and songs, dances, harping, piping, and also to glotony and sime, and so turned the holinesse to cursydness : wherefore holy Faders ordenned the pepul to leve that *Waking* and to fast the *Eyns*. But hit is called *Vigilia*, that is waking in English, and it is called *Eyns*, for at eyns they were wont to come to Chirche."

I have a curious Sermon entitled, " The Religious Revel," preached at At-nch, a Country Revel, dedicated to Mr. William Ekins, of the parish of St. Thomas near Exon, by H. Rosewell, 8vo. Lond. 1711. It is a Defence and Vindication of keeping the annual feast of the dedication, finishing, and consecration of our Churches (constantly kept and called in the country a *Wake* or *REVEL*) still supposing and asserting the very great impiety of revellings, properly so called, i. e. lewd and disorderly *Revellings*, upon any account or occasion.

In Bridge's Hist. of Northamptonshire, are very many instances recorded of the *Wake* being still kept on or near the day of the Saint to which the Church was dedicated.

In Tassers " Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," under the head of " Ploughman's Feast Days," are the following lines :

" Fil oven ful of flawnes, Ginnie passe not for sleepe,
To-morrow thy father his wake day will keepe :
Then every wanton may dense at her will
Both Tomkin with Tomlin, and Jankin with Gil."

Who can effectually provide against the effect of slowly creeping Time ? We are persuaded that originally a great portion of those offensive superstitions which disgraced the church of Rome had the plea of piety. And those which are more ancient still than the church of Rome, included valid reasons in their principles ; though now no trace of such remain, and the usages are preserved solely by the force of tradition.

The articles contained in these volumes are extremely proper for the consideration of every liberal mind. Without acquiring some acquaintance with them, it is abso-

lutely impossible that any should know what their forefathers endured, and consequently, what they have been delivered from. It is not enough to denominate those times, in a mass,—the dark ages ; or to call them days of ignorance, times of superstition, &c. It is necessary to realize in our minds, as it were, the domination of such principles ; to trace them into private life ; into their influence on the conduct and character of individuals ; their effect on the sentiments and feelings of the people, on public liberty, and on private morals. Many extracts from writers who reprimanded the morals of their days with greater energy and zeal, than suavity of language, are adduced in these volumes. They demonstrate, after great deductions made for effusions of oratory, after much of the *charge* is abstracted from their delineations, they demonstrate such a state of domestic, popular, and public conduct,—such defective regulations adopted as the rules of decorum, and the standard of opinion, that much as our nation is addicted to look back on old times, as " good old times," it is but honest to acknowledge that present times are better.

If the increase and general spread of knowledge throughout our country, has not produced *all* the effect, which is desirable, and which, perhaps, might justly be expected from it, yet it has produced *some* effect ; and were those most ready to calumniate the days in which they live, required to exchange them, with all their faults, for those of three or four centuries back, including *their* faults also, they would unanimously exclaim against the proposal, and after all, would be but the more ready to make the best of things as they are. We advise them, therefore, to improve time present, by precept and example, rather than to linger after times past ;—or if they still hesitate, we cheerfully recommend, as means of their correction, the learned, elaborate, and very entertaining work, (handsomely printed, too), of which we here close our report.

* * * Many customs are still retained in distant countries, which differ from each other ; these can be but slightly touched on, in a general work, like the present : while the origin of most customs, eludes research, or depends on the uncertain authority of tradition.

Letters from the Mediterranean;—Tripoly, Tunis, and Malta, &c. By E. Blaquiere, Esq.

[Continued from page 761.]

Mr. Blaquiere's title-page certainly includes the coast of Africa, as well as the island of Sicily. This volume, nevertheless, may be considered as independent of the former, or as having but a slight connexion with it. From the freedom of his opinions, on the British measures pursued in Sicily, it may easily be supposed that he finds much to reprove in the conduct of British Ministers towards the Barbary powers; and certain it is, that their existence is an anomaly far from creditable to Europe, or Christendom;—whether the disgrace attaches particularly to our own country, is another question; and of more difficult solution.

That some importance is attached to our intercourse with the African states, we are not inclined to deny; that a greater profit might be derived from them than actually is derived, may safely be asserted, and, indeed, appears to have been the opinion of sundry writers whose performances have come under our notice.

Mr. Jackson* was of this opinion, and it has been adopted by judges of the first competence. A time of less bustle and exertion than the last twenty years have witnessed, may, properly enough, put this to the test, and happy should we be to contemplate the consequences of a solid and lasting peace, to our political interests, and our commercial speculations, in these fertile but hitherto ill-managed regions. Let those inclined to adventure, however, never forget the proverb which ascribes some new evil, ever breaking out, to Africa.

The course pursued by our author is—first to Tripoly; the *usual* particulars descriptive of which country, &c. he notices,—the occupations and dispositions of the people; the commerce, the climate, and productions; its ancient history, &c.—concluding with recommendations of “a spirited line of conduct” on various subjects. What a British officer means by “a spirited line of conduct,” we leave our readers to imagine; not without rejoicing

for our own parts, that Statesmen are usually somewhat cooler in their discussions and undertakings than naval heroes.

Tunis follows in order. Malta occupies a hundred pages; and here Mr. B. is much more at home, than at either Tunis or Tripoly. He has stated some things relating to the interior of the British establishment in that island, which are curious enough. He notices the failure of many expectations, we might say dependencies, indulged in reference to that island; and he assigns some causes for them, not new to the political world, though the extent of their action may not have been generally known. Events have abrogated many of these. The Americans no longer enjoy the advantages of a neutral flag. The French can no longer introduce their commodities under cover of friends. The Germans, and others, will find more direct ways of export, and more profitable demand for their commodities by the North, than by the South; and, in short, we hope that commerce is resuming, with the greatest effect, its ancient channels, into which it will run with violence, and, we trust, with permanency, as it has run for ages, induced by considerations of convenience, profit and good faith. Under these circumstances, we shall extract a few passages the most acceptable, as we presume, to our readers, and trust to Time for a closer review of the writer's propositions and speculations.

From the great number of ancient cities reckoned up in Africa, on various occasions, by early writers, we have reason to infer, not only a more highly populated state of the country than is usually allowed, but a superior state of society. Cities are, at all times, the seats of arts, manners, emulation, and science. These lead to greater elegance and to more general refinements, from a spirit of rivalry; and where they are at small distances from each other, this spirit acts with the greatest force. It is, therefore, extremely credible, that could our antiquaries extend their researches on the African shore of the Mediterranean, they would meet with interesting proofs of the wealth, the perseverance, and the taste of former ages. This inference is warranted by discoveries already made, some of which are noticed by Mr. B. and by the reports of others: for instance, of the ruins of *Leptis Magna*, a renowned city of antiquity, about ninety

* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. vi. p. 1057.

miles west of Mesurati, a well known cape on the coast of Tripoly.

The following short description of these interesting ruins, communicated to me by a friend, who passed three days on the spot, may serve, in the absence of a more detailed account, to afford you some gratification. "The road from Tripoly to Lebida, leads through Tajora, and is, in some places, rather circuitous. Crossing what the Arabs denominate the Five Rivers, which are, in fact, nothing more than conduits for the torrents of winter, and arriving at the base of the Mesurata mountains, you turn to the left, and pass through the villages of Lagarta, Maraboot, and Sidi Bengier, leaving those of Tumbrak and Saleen to the westward. A considerable portion of this road runs through an uncultivated country, till it turns near the mountains, where there are numerous herds of the Goadi Arabs. The extensive ruins of Leptis Magna are situated close to the sea, which appears to have made some encroachments on a part of them; those which I saw, extended about three miles in length southward, and nearly two in breadth. The bed of a river runs from the mountains directly through the ruins, which consist of gateways, walls, an immense number of pillars, some of which are of the finest granite, broken statues, and marbles with inscriptions, in Greek, Latin, and Punic characters; together with the remains of an aqueduct. There are also a great many sculptured friezes, which appear to have belonged to some temples: the remains of several Roman baths are visible near the city; and I observed, about a mile from the ruins, an oblong terrace of fine Roman pavement, of considerable extent; several ruins about this place evidently denoted that it must have been the site of a theatre. There are the remains of a large edifice close to the sea, which appears to have been a species of fortification. Cameos, coins, medals, and bronzes are frequently found at Leptis by the Arabs, who sometimes take them to the capital for sale, but as often destroy them, from motives of superstition. To the amateurs for antique researches, there cannot be a greater inducement for excavating at this place, than that their efforts would most assuredly be attended with the greatest success; for, in their own language, it is virgin ground, as, with the exception of a few of the fine granite pillars, taken away more than a century ago to ornament a palace of Lewis the Fourteenth, this place has scarcely ever been visited by any European travellers.

The difficulties presented by the government and inhabitants, we learn from this writer, are fast subsiding; and we think this disposition is likely to continue; ut
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we conceive that much might depend on the character of the reigning Despot; and that is not an article to be insured—not even *pro tempore*. The Despot himself may change his behaviour: he may be changed for another, less favourable: some priest may raise a commotion, and policy may dictate the sacrifice of a few Christian dogs, in search of hidden treasures, to the necessity of the moment:—why not, when true believers may derive advantage from an act, acceptable to God and his prophet? We insert another paragraph relating to antiquities, extracted from Mr. B's account of Tunis.

The prejudices hitherto entertained by these people against the discovery or preservation of antique gems and statues have subsided very much, on the part of government; indeed, the Bedouins having discovered that Europeans buy such things with avidity, never lose any opportunity of conveying whatever they find, secretly to Tunis, for the purpose of making a bargain with some of the consuls; in this way several very respectable collections of medals, gems, bronzes, and marbles, have already been formed here, besides many fine specimens sent to France, where things of that description are infinitely more appreciated than in any other part of the world. But the most important discovery made in this country, was, a few years ago, amongst the ruins of Utica, where some labourers, in digging up a quantity of stones for completing the works of the Goletta, found a number of beautiful statues, some mutilated, and others in the highest state of preservation; of the latter I observed a remarkably fine colossal whole length of Tiberius, another of Augustus not quite so well preserved, and the bodies of four female figures, two of which are exquisite specimens of Grecian sculpture. The Tiberius is a highly interesting statue, both on account of its preservation and fine style of execution. These reliques, strange as it may appear, have been in possession of the Minister of the Marine, Mohammed Coggia, for nearly three years, without any effort being made to rescue them from such a place, until very lately, when Mr. Fagan, our consul general at Palermo, and a steady friend of the arts, has attempted to purchase them. Should another proposition of that gentleman be acceded to, antiquarians will, at some future period, be gratified with many of the hidden treasures of Africa. This relates to the permission to excavate, which the Bey will grant, if the request is made by his Majesty's Government.

Perhaps Lord Elgin will, a second time, incur the hazards and dangers of such a negotiation. The lowest inferences

that can be made from these accounts, is the existence of antiquities in considerable masses. We add, with some pain, that if we do not, the French will take advantage of similar information, and no art of intrigue will be left untried by which such performances, if really valuable, may be obtained from those hands which now hold them imprisoned.

On another subject, that of patronage bestowed on the Geographical art, we apprehend our author rather speaks from observation of what has been, than of what is: we have formerly adverted to this matter: nevertheless, we deem it worthy of additional representation.

It is a singular and almost incredible fact, that the coast from Jerbi, as far as Alexandria, is scarcely noticed in any of the Italian charts, whilst those of England merely contain the names of a few capes and head-lands, all inserted upon the most vague information. The above has long been a great source of injury to ourselves, and of surprize to our enemies, who have adopted a very different and infinitely wiser plan. The French government certainly have the merit of availing themselves of all occasions, for the purpose of ascertaining every thing relative to the States of Barbary; and, after the expedition to Egypt, distributed their emissaries over several parts of the coast. I have met many of these persons; they are invariably good classical scholars, and thoroughly versed in the Arabic. Several of them have already sent to France memoirs, giving a minute account of the geography, population, state of agriculture, productions, and antiquities, of the countries where they resided. These works have also been ornamented with designs, and copies of all the inscriptions with which the ruins through Africa abound; it is from this system alone that Buonaparte has been taught to value and appreciate the importance of all those countries which are as yet exempt from his ambitious dominion.

It is amusing to find, among the prejudices of distant countries the same in principle and object as we meet among ourselves. If universal persuasion were sufficient evidence of a fact, nothing has been more universal than the belief of the existence of beings in power superior to man, yet inhabitants of the earth his abode. Fays and Faries, the *Peris* of the Persians, traceable also to countries still farther distant, are found in Africa; and Brownies, though not always known under that appellation, are supposed to do mischief for mischief sake, not less among the adherents of the

crescent than among those of the cross. The superstition is, certainly, prior to the publication of either of those systems among mankind.

The existence of elves or fairies, who are supposed to inhabit underground, and influence the destinies of mortals, is implicitly believed by the Moors; many even imagine that they are betrothed in marriage to these airy beings: a Moorish woman never throws any warm water on the ground without previously ejaculating, "I mean no harm to you, therefore do none to me." A wonderful degree of importance is attached to what they call the evil eye, a species of superstition that is entertained by all classes of the community: persons, animals, houses, in short, every article of furniture is furnished with a charm to counteract its effects; this usually consists in a small hand being painted on what they wish to preserve, and the silver bracelets worn by the women have two triangles intersecting each other at right angles, carved on them. Horses, mules, and camels, have also a charm suspended round their necks. Hands and triangles are painted over the entrances to the Bashaw's castle, those of the mosques, and all the private houses; the cradles of children are also ornamented with the figure of a hand. The following story was told to me by a Moor in order to illustrate the effect sometimes produced by an "evil eye." A person possessed of the evil eye, being once on a journey, chanced to enter a cottage where he saw an old woman, and a child which lay sleeping in a cradle; he requested that some milk might be given him to quench his thirst, but there was unfortunately none in the house; having remained some time to repose himself, he was observed to gaze stedfastly on the infant, and admired its beauty, he soon after departed; on the mother's awaking next morning, she found her child dead! occasioned, of course, by the evil eye of the preceding day. Innumerable stories of a similar description are related in all the Catholic countries of Europe, where popular errors of this sort are carried infinitely further than in Barbary; as a proof of this assertion, it is only necessary to observe, that the existence of ghosts or hobgoblins is entirely disbelieved in this country.

We conjecture, that the figure of a hand, employed on this occasion, was not altogether understood by our author: an antiquary would have recollected instances by the dozen, of very significant additions included in this hand.

We cannot quit this part of the subject before us, without noticing the barbarity of these States which still continue to condemn to slavery, the unhappy, who are shipwrecked on their coasts.

The practice is a reproach on human nature. If it did not still exist we should hardly be persuaded that it ever did exist, or that men in any age could thus violate the sacredness of misery. Here we know not how to refuse assent to the "spirited conduct" advised by our gallant seaman: it might produce effects beyond all other arguments. In the mean while, for the information of the friends and relations of such as have unfortunately been thrown among these inhospitable Africans, we readily allow a place to the following:

It was only very lately, and by mere accident, that I understood there are in London two separate funds; one under the direction of Ironmongers' Hall, and the other in the Recorder's hands, for the redemption of British subjects taken in slavery. If we may judge from the few natives of England, who have experienced that melancholy fate, during the last fifty years, it is natural to suppose that the capital in the possession of the above, must have, ere this, been considerably increased: if so, and they were disposed to extend their benevolence, there are an infinity of occasions upon which a part of the pious funds might be usefully and benevolently appropriated to the relief of suffering humanity.

It frequently happens, in all the ports in Barbary, particularly during war time, that British vessels are taken by the enemy, and, together with their crews, brought into the ports of Tunis or Algiers, where the latter are consigned to the consul to be sent home; this generally takes place after they have been plundered of all their wearing apparel, and many have been reduced to sickness from the severity of their usage, &c.; others, shipwrecked on the coast, are not always made slaves of: indeed, this never happens, except when the inhabitants are not reduced to submission by the Beys; in the former case they find their way to the first consulate, where it invariably happens, that the means allowed by government, only 9d. per day for each man's subsistence, are entirely inadequate to the supply of their wants or restoration to health. On such occasions, for they are very frequent, I would propose, with the utmost submission, that the Ironmongers' Company and Recorder shall allow a daily stipend to these objects of well merited charity, in doing which, they will often have the satisfaction to reflect, that if the objects of their benevolence are not rescued from slavery, they will be, in many instances, snatched from an evil nearly as bad, that of death; so often the consequence of want and unattended disease in these countries. The only instance that lately occurred of any of our countrymen having been relieved from bondage in this part of Africa, was in a territory of Algiers,

called Gigiri, the inhabitants of which continue in a state of the utmost ignorance and barbarity and entirely uncontrolled by the Dey. An English vessel happened to be wrecked in this quarter, in 1807, and the crew, consisting of sixteen persons, were immediately carried up the country, where they were sold to different masters, and devoted to the most severe labour; nor was it in their power to communicate with our consul-general at Algiers, for several months: when that took place, Mr. Blankley, with the zeal and humanity for which he is so eminently distinguished, instantly applied for their liberation, and obtained it for a very trifling consideration, which he first paid out of his own pocket, and then applied to the funds in England: to the Recorder his application was in vain, but the Ironmongers' Company, with a liberality only known to British corporate bodies, paid immediate attention to the consul's demand, and in a letter, every line of which breathed sentiments of humanity, thanked him for his conduct, and proffered future aid whenever it should be rendered necessary.

This behaviour speaks its own praise. It will not surprize any who have had occasion to witness the benevolence that reigns in the heart and conduct of the gentleman who *ex officio* has much influence in conducting the concerns of the Ironmongers' Company.

We have lately heard stories not much to the honour of the native Maltese. That we are well informed we have no doubt; yet perhaps contradictions may be reconciled by considering the distinctions of rank among the people. Without depending on that, however, we insert our author's description of the natives, as he found them. If we have done them injustice, in our esteem, it is but fair that we should "hear the other side," and form our judgment after full cognizance of the mixed qualities of this race of men; a race neither belonging to Africa nor to Europe, till lately, by virtue of a British Act of Parliament, attached *nolens volens* to the latter.

Nothing can exceed the avidity with which the natives of every description frequent social meetings: these are principally confined to their own relatives, mixed companies being rather discouraged; but a feast day, which are almost numberless throughout the year, is hailed by a Maltese as his principal source of happiness; on these occasions he sallies forth arrayed in his best cloaths, and with a segar in his mouth, which is only taken out for the purpose of chanting a verse relative to the charms of his brunette, or some place of

public resort; he hastens to the scene of rural festivity, and joining the dance forgets all the cares of this world. During the summer season, those who can afford to hire boats, pass whole days and nights on the water, and it is really gratifying sometimes to see all the members of a family regaling themselves in those excursions; for a greater degree of undisturbed domestic harmony is, I believe, nowhere more enjoyed than in Malta; but their sobriety, which was proverbial previous to our arrival, will not, I am inclined to think, bear quite so much scrutiny as heretofore. There are a great number of popular airs which you continually hear sung by boatmen and other labourers; the music, without possessing much scientific refinement, is remarkable for a considerable degree of primitive simplicity; the country dances of this island are also of a very peculiar style of composition, and extremely pretty.

Amongst the prejudices handed down from the remotest antiquity, and most probably introduced by the Phœnicians, is the marked hatred entertained by the Maltese for persons with red hair; this is supposed to be derived from the Egyptians by some writers.

The impossibility of eradicating ancient manners is strongly exemplified in these people. Their language is a mixture of the Punic and Arabic, and the costume of the women bears a striking resemblance to that used on the shores of Barbary to this day, particularly amongst the lower class, who wear a kind of slipper, and cowl over their head, which is exactly similar to the Tunisian custom. A great deal of that *mauvaise honte*, evinced by the Maltese ladies on our first arrival, has worn off, and although national pride will not allow them to relinquish the *fa delta*, they are by no means so inflexible as formerly, and our sympathetic countrymen are now more frequently blessed with the glances of those beautifully piercing black eyes, for which the Melinian fair are so distinguished: to this fascinating attribute may be added a shape that has captivated many an Englishman into matrimony.

Here we pause: the Maltese, it seems, have been captivated into inebriety by the Englishmen; *e contra* the Englishmen have been captivated into wedlock by the Maltese ladies! Fine doings truly!—What world-without-end revenge!

If Mr. B. were a man of letters, we should have a few words to say to him on behalf of letters: but as he professes merely to write like a seaman, we shall only hint at his duty to have employed some friend in preparing his volumes for the public eye. In some passages his intention is inverted by his mode of expression.

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*Observations made on a Tour from Ham-  
 burgh, Berlin, Gortitz, and Breslaw, to  
 Silberberg, and thence to Gottenburg.*  
 By Robert Semple, 12mo. pp. 273, 7s.  
 Baldwin, London, 1813.

MANY books of travels come under our perusal which raise in us strong desire to have been of the party; the pleasures of such expeditions greatly overbalanced the fatigues; much enjoyment was experienced here and there, in this city, and in the other town, during the journey. This volume is not of that description. The author has some right to rail on Lady Fortune; he has suffered hardships unmerited, no doubt, on his part, which have left him the almost singular distinction as an Englishman of having visited the interior of a Prussian fortress, and of being able to describe from personal knowledge the *enjoyments* of a State Prison as managed on the continent. He is qualified to judge on the dependence due to the narrative of Baron Trenck.

Little do Britons know of the horrors of war. They excite our curiosity; they excite also our pity, and this sometimes rises to sympathy, and to beneficence; but the most powerful cause of sympathy is wanting; an acquaintance with the real and heart-rending facts of the case. The disorders produced by war exceed conception; they creep into places where imagination scarcely can follow them; they extend into districts, apparently beyond their reach: they disorganize, not the public only, but private society, to a degree, and with a violence at once astonishing and incredible. Travellers who venture during such stormy seasons to visit countries the seat of operations by contending armies, are well off, if they return with a whole skin to their native land; if they escape, for on such a tour all is hazarded.

Mr. Semple quitted England for the Continent, April 17, 1813. He had taken no passport from the Secretary of State's Office; but he had letters for Lord Cathcart, and for the Russian admiral Greig. An expectation of the advance of the French to Hoyerswerda induced him to destroy his introductory letter to his lordship, so that when he reached headquarters, his lordship was unable to pro-



nounce him "a good man and true:" he therefore found it his duty to resign Mr. S. to the Prussian police, under the imputation of being an *American* spy (he was born in America), by which he was conveyed with due speed, caution, and gravity, to the fortress of Silberberg, situated far enough beyond the point, at which he intended his journey should terminate. Happily, some letters, which he addressed to his friends, stating his detention, reached England, and after a while, produced testimonies by which his character was cleared, and himself liberated. Mr. S. is therefore to be added to the list of those travellers who went farther than they intended; yet came back safe at last. After all, we repeat our opinion on the reluctance we feel against being of such a party; for though a man may lie much longer in the prison at Cold Bath Fields, or in Newgate, yet, if we rightly conceive the matter, he lies much better. We have a strong aversion to underground works for the living: for the dead they may be well enough. Yet to be just to the Prussian police, it does not appear that any imputation of unnecessary cruelty, or malignant delay, attaches to that department. Had our author been in France, his preface had not been dated "Islington, Dec. 1, 1813," ten years hence had been more probable.

Heligoland is the first place to which Mr. S. directed his course. His account of that island does not differ from what we have seen in other travellers; but his mention of blocks of granite lying among the sands here, and on the opposite coast of Germany, and among the sands up the country to Berlin, deserves the notice of geologists.

At Hamburgh Mr. S. found the Cossacks; and as Cossacks are the order of the day, we shall extract part of what he says on them—

It was a curious spectacle to see these Seythians from the Tanais, welcomed as deliverers on the borders of the Elbe. A party of more than two hundred; who had recently arrived, were stationed on the outside of the Altona gate, and the citizens were carrying them provisions. Their horses were picketed in rows, their slender pikes of about twelve feet in length, and with a thong at the end, were stuck upright in the ground opposite, and they themselves forming into groups of eighteen or twenty, to receive their dinner. Their appearance was various, but martial.

Some wore beards, others none. Here features regular, and even handsome, were contrasted with others, harsh, mean, and ferocious. The true Cossack appeared to me distinguished by little eyes, obliquely placed, and a countenance conveying the idea of being contracted by extreme cold, and the constant dazzling of snow. Among the rest were mixed a few Calmucks. Their high cheek bones, small oblique eyes, and general features, strongly recalled to mind my early friends, the Hottentots; but on a gigantic scale, they being in general the tallest and stoutest men of the party. Some wore a dress of sheep-skin, others over that the jackets of French soldiers, especially such as were distinguished by any finery. Among their arms and accoutrements, were Turkish, Russian, and French pistols, many French sabres, and some saddles. Before dining, most of them took off their caps, crossed themselves, and repeated a short prayer. They ate without voracity, and asked eagerly for spirits, under the common German name of snaps. After eating, some played at cards, some read letters, at which I was surprised, some conversed in groups, and others, stretched along the ground, placed their heads in their comrades' laps, who performed with their fingers the operation of combs. In general, they were stout men, of the ordinary height. Their horses were ragged, and neglected as to outward appearance, but shared in every other respect with the Cossack himself; small, but spirited, and kept under admirable discipline. When any disturbance took place among them at their pickets, the whip was immediately employed upon the offender. They tremble at the sound of it, when joined to the angry voice of their master; but in return they partake of his bread, and receive correction and food from the same hand.

To the Sunday fair of Hamburgh Russians and Cossacks were now an addition, and formed, to a stranger, a part of the show. By their gestures, and the vehement expressions which succeeded the most profound attention, it was evident, that the movements of the puppets were to the greater part of the Cossacks an astonishing phenomenon. That men, or women, or horses, should perform extraordinary feats, might be accounted for on natural grounds; but that Punch and his wife should imitate nature so abominably, and give each other such facetious knocks on their wooden heads, was a mystery altogether inexplicable.

Mr. S. proceeds by the slowly flying post waggon to Berlin; and here also he found Cossacks.

At Berlin, I saw for the first time a large body of the Russian infantry, who certainly had nothing striking in their looks. On the

contrary, I thought them the meanest I had yet beheld, with the exception of some of the Spanish troops, among whom, however, interesting physiognomies and active limbs frequently compensate for a ragged dress and uncouth appearance. In the great street of Leipzig was also assembled a large body of Cossacks, by far the most interesting of any which I had yet seen. Among them was a considerable number of *Baschkirs*, armed with crooked bows, and long light arrows, and having the crown of the head covered with a small bonnet of blue cloth. Others were *Tartars*, whose conical caps of blue nankeen, and small swallow-tailed flags, were evidently derived from the borders of China. Seeing that I surveyed them with attention, some of them surrounded me, and pointing to the Leipzig gate, repeated frequently, "Paris, Paris."

Our traveller afterwards does ample justice to the appearance and qualities of the Imperial Russian Guard. Their amount may be about forty thousand; and the Emperor orders into this corps, whatever soldier of striking figure or distinguished prowess, he discovers in any of his other regiments. He also orders from this corps into other regiments any man, who when among his comrades proves inferior to the assortment, whether in look, in limb, or in movement. After having seen these, Mr. S. is but half satisfied with any other soldiers.

Mr. S. had also opportunities of seeing the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Sweden, General Moreau, and many other warriors now well known to fame. We trace his route with much curiosity to his summer residence at Silberberg. — A fellow prisoner of our traveller at that fortress, was a captain of *Hulans* in the French service. He had his share of sufferings in the Russian campaign. His history naturally formed a part of their conversation. Mr. S. gives an epitome of it.

His regiment of *Hulans* had been constantly with the advanced guard under Murat, and out of twelve hundred and fifty men, of which it originally consisted, nearly a thousand had already fallen, or were in the hospital before quitting Moscow. For six days before entering that city he had eaten horse-flesh, which was his sole food for sixty-two days on the retreat; and had already paid a ducat for a half beer-glass of common spirits. From the day of crossing the *Niemen*, during the whole of the march, not a dozen peasants

were seen on either side of the route. Every thing was burnt up, destroyed, or removed. At the battle of Smolensko, the infantry alone were at first engaged, the cavalry on both sides lining the opposite banks of the river, in separate squadrons for a long distance, to prevent a surprise on either flank. But in the battle of Mojaisk, or Borodino, the cavalry had a large part. There he had two horses killed under him. Nothing can be said sufficient to give an idea of the horrors of that battle. The French troops, contrary to their usual custom, fought in a mournful silence. Cavalry and infantry, Cossacks and artillery, all were mixed together in the promiscuous carnage. The battle begun at four in the morning, and the last cannon shot was fired about nine at night. So difficult, however, is it to acquire the knowledge of truth, even from respectable eye-witnesses of great events, that he positively affirmed the French to have remained masters of the field. In proof of this, he alleged that his regiment continued on the ground that night, and was put in march at four o'clock next morning for Moscow. Doubtless, acting as captain of cavalry, enveloped in dust, and in perpetual motion, he could not properly judge of the great movements of the armies, and had mistaken a flank march for a direct advance in front. Yet, it is often on these partial views, that men are most positive in their opinions. At Moscow the army found cloth, and at first plenty of coffee, chocolate, wine, furs, and luxuries, but little or no flour. Soon every thing became enormously dear. Long before the retreat began, subordination was lost amongst the troops, and it was the general opinion, that Bonaparte had been deceived by an appearance of negotiation, to lose so much time at Moscow. He was in the affair which took place previous to the retreat, in which he thought it extremely probable that the Russians took thirty-seven pieces of cannon as stated by Beningsen, as he knew of twenty-five. It was a complete surprise, and Murat himself was nearly taken. For a long time his white plume, which as King of Naples, he always wore in the field, was conspicuous amidst hostile helmets and the spears of Cossacks, and it was only by a desperate charge of his adherents that he was saved. It is impossible, by any description, to exaggerate the horrors of the retreat. It was three hundred thousand men put to suffer all that human nature could endure, without entire destruction. His horses all died, and he was obliged to walk in the severity of the cold with his feet nearly bare. He saw forty louis given for a place in a common cart, for a distance of thirty miles; and a General, after making a bargain of that kind, being numbed by the cold, was pushed out by common soldiers who had previously occu-

pied the seats, and left to perish on the road. After innumerable hardships, he had with difficulty reached Poland, when his strength entirely failed him, and he lay ill for fifteen weeks at the house of an hospitable curate. From this, when pursuing his route on foot to his own country, the war broke out between Prussia and France, and after various adventures, he had been arrested and confined at Silberberg. Both he and Perregaux talked with great contempt of the Cossacks, whom they agreed in affirming to be wholly useless in battles, and by no means remarkable for their bravery in skirmishes and single combats. Their great qualities are their cunning, their skill in concealing themselves, and suddenly assembling on given points, the intimate knowledge which they acquire of a country, and their unwearied patience. By these qualities they surround an enemy's army, as it were by an invisible line, interrupt his communications, and make prisoners perpetually. It is curious to see them make a charge. They advance in large masses; but in approaching the enemy, the bravest only press forward, whilst the others gradually check their career, in proportion to their want of courage. By this means, the whole mass assumes by degrees the rude appearance of a wedge, or of several wedges joined at the base. Should the attack of the foremost be successful, the rest cry "victory," and share in the glory; but if it fail, as against regular cavalry it is almost sure to do, they have at least the honour of leading the retreat.

It would be adding to the cruelties of this gentleman's imprisonment to make free with his account of his dungeons at Silberberg: that must be read in the work itself, and it will amply gratify those who delight in glooms and horrors. The company too, the Abbé Henri, curate and professor of Jena, an admirer of Bonaparte, adds to the interest. It was at his request the Emperor and King built the church of *Notre Dame de la Victoire*, after the battle of Jena. This *faux pas* he now expiates in the dungeons at Silberberg.

But not to leave our readers in gloom, we have purposely reserved to the last the remarks of Mr. S. on the futility of the famous Continental System, and its prohibitory edicts. It explains in part the flourishing state of the British continental trade, even when most closely pressed; and as it cannot be unknown to Buonaparte, it naturally leads to the question "What is that man fighting for?"

Beyond Breslaw, says Mr. S. at a small village,

We refreshed ourselves with coffee, and I may here remark, that from Hamburg up to the mountains of Silesia it was every where easy to procure it good, even in the poorest village. It was evident, that all the restrictions upon that luxury had not been able to prevent its general use.

.....We cease to be surprised at its general adoption, and can only feel astonishment at the madness which would seek to deprive so great a portion of Europe of a beverage which has spread even to the peasantry.

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Boydell's Illustrations of Holy Writ; being a Set of Copper-plate Engravings calculated to ornament all Quarto and Octavo Editions of the Bible, and sold in Parts without the Text. Engraved by Isaac Taylor, after the Designs of Isaac Taylor, jun.—Part I.—Proofs, Quarto, price £1 1s.—Lettered Impressions, 10s. 6d.—Royal Octavo, 7s. 6d. [To be completed in ten Parts.] Boydell, London: 1813.

We hail the appearance of this work, as it marks the revival of hope, for the arts, as it is the first to meet that eagerness with which the long oppressed continent waits to receive English performances; and as it is the first considerable appearance before the public, of a young artist of great promise.

This work is no compilation from others, long since dead and forgotten; but marks an original train of thought, and an independent genius. The designer has felt his subjects *con amore*, as an artist; and the engraver has exerted his well known talents *con amore* as a father. In fact, some of these plates are among the best executed, and most thoroughly finished, of their kind. In designs containing but a few inches of space, we ought not to expect that forcible combination of materials for effect, which renders a large picture, by a masterly hand, striking. It is sufficient if the artist have done all that he ought to do. all that can be done. Perhaps, Mr. Taylor, jun. has too fixedly emulated productions affording greater opportunity for display of pictorial power, or, in plainer language, has taken over pains with his designs.

We had much rather, however, at any time, witness emulation though laborious, than dulness though tranquil: the at-

tempt at too much, seldom fails of producing something: novelty has powers of pleasing, as novelty; but if supported by feeling and ingenuity, it combines powers beyond merely pleasing; perseverance will ensure the plaudits of the judicious.

This Part contains ten plates. Of course the earliest are the scenes in Paradise; then follows the Deluge, succeeded by events in the life of Abraham. We confess, that the first half dozen are most to our taste: some of them are strongly expressive. But, we deem it proper to advise a young artist to the study of strict costume. The Tower of Babel was *pyramidal*, certainly; but it was not an unbroken pyramid, if Herodotus may be believed, who saw it: and if the Salem of Melchizedek were other than the city afterwards called Jerusalem, (as some have supposed,) it was less likely to have contained immense buildings, and masses of communication, befitting the days of Nebuchadnezzar; many ages after the sons of men had studied the magnificence furnished by the science of architecture.

These blemishes we should have overlooked in an ordinary performance; perhaps, also, in a work which terminated in this small number of plates; but in so long and so important an undertaking as one hundred ornaments to the Bible, the effect of good advice at first, may be supposed to prevail throughout the continuation. Under this persuasion, we contemplate with pleasure these proofs of genius; not doubting, but judgment will enrich the succeeding Parts, and render them worthy of the public patronage, and honourable to this department of British art.

A slight explanation of each plate is subjoined. —

This department of the undertaking imperfectly exerts that power of explanation which should be the principal aim of the writer, where plates are the text of his discourse. For instance, the designer has adopted Whiston's notion that a Comet was the immediate cause of the deluge; and he has hazarded the bold attempt of representing a Comet *near the Earth*. The explanation calls it "a celestial body,"—"a fiery globe;"—but there are other "celestial bodies," beside Comets; and whether Comets be really "fiery globes," is more than we know;

the contrary is the prevailing opinion, at present. The perpendicular rising of the flame from the altar of Abel towards Heaven, is evidently *intended* by the designer as a token of celestial approbation, or condescension;—It should have been explained as such. Not every reader, will, as the article stands, seize the real intention of the artist.

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*Historical and Literary Memoirs of Baron Grimm and M. Diderot.* English Translation. 2 Vols. 8vo. Price £1 1s. Colburn. London: 1813.

[Vide page 765.]

As we expected, Baron Grimm's entertaining, but extremely miscellaneous volumes have been thought proper subjects of selection and translation. Not every article in them was fit for the eye of the English public; and not every part of every article, of which the substance was permissible. Those who read for amusement will find the translation, therefore preferable to the original, while those whose object in reading is the study of character, or accurate information on particular facts, will not be content without reference to the French edition. And if any, from acquaintance with the English account only, should take up less unfavourable notions in respect to certain philosophers and other men of renown, than are entertained by those who have contemplated them in the Baron's papers as they stood at first, let them not be surprized at the difference of opinion which it may be their hap to encounter. We conjecture that, even for the French public, some suppressions were found necessary; and we trust, that whatever translations have been made on the Continent, the contents have undergone revision and selection, as in the translation before us.

It is readily granted, that by such mutilation, the picture of French manners as extant at the time, suffers; and this diminishes our opportunity of forming that complete judgment on the consequences which may be desirable, and occasionally necessary: but, on the other hand, it suppresses one mode of evil, it excludes mischiefs always to be dreaded from mere mention of bad example; and it allows us to think a shade more favourably of our fellow men, than otherwise



would be in our power;—which is no evil to be dreaded by philanthropists. The translator, (or translators, for we think we perceive the work of different pens,) has added notes in several places, by way of apology; and in many more has treated us with lines of very significant

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The rapidity with which translations are now got up for the impatient public, is detrimental to the talents of translators. It does not allow them time for consideration and revision of their performance; it hurries the faculties of the most sedate and rational writer, while it confines him in the choice of terms, by which to transfuse the spirit and style of the original writer into his version. Translation, as it implies rendering word for word, is a mere slavish exercise in two languages:—Translation, as an endeavour to set the original writer before a reader in another language, as he would have written in that language, is a very different thing; *this* process requires no greater skill than that of a school-boy; while *that* demands the most acute and persevering exertion of learning, dexterity, criticism, and research.

Under all the embarrassments attendant on haste, we must contemplate the version before us. It is not difficult to determine what language was the original, from phrases which betray it here and there; while other parts are extremely creditable to the writer, and mark a commendable English style.

Having in a former article presented a sketch of the general character, nature and contents, of these volumes, and their claims to consideration as comprizing a correspondence written on the spot, while events of every description were fresh in the mind, and while the persons introduced were still before the eye of the writer, we shall do no more on the present occasion, than continue that selection which we had already begun. From these articles, our readers will judge on the merit and pretensions of the work as a whole.

The first particular we shall notice, bears considerable analogy to experiments made some years ago under the superintendence of Dr. Beddoes. Change of air, and modification of air, by medical means, certainly bid fair to prove va-

luable remedies in cases of pulmonary disease. But the nature of the change to be made, equally with the means of making it, demands the most scrupulous attention. In the present state of our knowledge, so much remains concealed from us, that novelties are *per force* employed with trepidation and caution.—And if a medicine does not accomplish something in small doses, and quickly, it is likely enough to be dismissed as impotent, how advantageous soever a more liberal employment of it might prove: or, whether or not, a somewhat different mode of application from that first adopted, might not establish its reputation. We have thought proper to say this, by way of introduction to a story, for the accuracy of which we certainly do not vouch. Our intention is, merely to suggest the hint, for others to follow. In the instances adduced, under the direction of Dr. Beddoes, there was too much of fancy, too much of art. Accident, *i.e.* nature in her free operations is likely to do much more for the relief of the evils dependent on disease. To accident, some of the most brilliant discoveries have been owing; and as the disorder is but too common, and too frequently baffles medical skill, even accident seems to be worth attention amidst a choice of almost hopeless difficulties.

I will not be entirely responsible for the efficacy of the remedy mentioned in the following recital; but since a literary pharmacoplist, or, if I am required to speak more plainly, a druggist, like myself, must have somewhat of every thing in his shop; and since my sovereign remedy for diseases of the lungs, if it does not perform a cure, can at least do the patient no harm, I will beg you to read and have recourse to it, if you have occasion, provided you have faith, and bottles to seal.

An officer in garrison at Rochefort, wearied with having pursued for a long time, without effect, the usual remedies for an obstinate cold, abandoned them at last, and resumed his ordinary course of life. He soon began to spit blood, and his lungs appeared seriously affected; still he persisted in abstaining from his remedies. One day having bottled off a cask of wine in his cellar, he had half a pound of rosin and half a pound of yellow wax brought into his room, which he set about heating over a brazier, to seal down the corks of the bottles. This operation having lasted an hour and a half, he thought that he spit more freely, and that

his cough was less dry and frequent. It then occurred to him that this might be the effect of the fumigation he had undergone, and he determined to renew the experiment: he accordingly walked about his room, keeping the doors and windows close shut, in a perfect cloud formed by the smoke, and in four or five days found himself perfectly cured. He imparted the discovery to the surgeon of his regiment, who, without having any great faith in its efficacy, thought there would be no harm in trying the experiment upon a soldier in the hospital, who was dying of a pulmonary complaint. He had him brought to his house, and made him, at intervals of four hours, undergo a fumigation proportioned to his strength; for being in a very weak state, he might have been suffocated by too strong a smoke. From the second day the patient's cough began to abate, and in six weeks his health was perfectly re-established.

We again repeat our protest against giving implicit faith to this remedy. But, when we reflect that the medicines administered were in effect vegetable balsams, a resinous gum, a fragrant product of flowers, &c. it may be thought that the mode of administering them, by the lungs, constituted the real novelty in the treatment; and if a selection were made of the most efficacious balsams, capable of being converted into vapour, and inhaled by the breath—the very way, in all probability, the disease itself was produced—it would not be contrary to the order of nature, to find the results more favourable than under the present course of practice. At all events, since access to the lungs by the stomach is a round-about way, at best, and this much shorter way presents neither hazard nor difficulty, the experiment may deserve further trial, in a country, which, unhappily affords but too many opportunities for bringing its powers to the test.

We have hinted that the Anecdotes comprised in the private memoirs of the French, enable us to appreciate the characters of the great men of France, better perhaps than their public actions. For to say truth, there has long been a sense of acting on the public scene of life, in all Frenchmen who were called to eminent station and office, which induced them to lay aside their real and natural disposition, and to adopt that which they supposed belonged to the part they were playing. They were, in short, creatures

of art; and, abstracted from the *finesse* of the moment, Frenchmen in office were rarely the equals of other men. Display, display, was their talent: it still is; but at length, the Continent seems to have roused itself against the delusion, and though it has produced wonderful and most terrific effects, yet the reign of such pretensions under a mask, seems to be drawing towards its close.

"No man," said the valiant Prince of Condé, "is a hero to his valet-de-chambre." The remark is equally bitter and true. The greatest of heroes have been subjugated by their passions, and if neither Cesar nor the Czar afforded proofs of this, the famous Marshal Saxe might be quoted in support of the proposition. The military talents of that great general are well known; more than once had France occasion to venerate them. Who would expect to find him crying like a child for the loss of a baggage—which as a commander he should have despised, and as a lover not beloved in return, he should have met with cheerfulness, affected or real, and parried with a *bon mot*; which among the French has always its value. He could triumph over enemies, but not over his own debasing propensities.

Madame Favart [died] about fifty years of age. She was a bad actress, had a shrill voice, and her acting was low and vulgar, she was only supportable in low characters, and that not for a long time. She played a Savoyard girl, exhibiting the feats of the marmot admirably; this was her true talent. It was with this that she made her fortune, when she first appeared upon the stage in 1749; she was then called Mademoiselle Chantilly; she danced and sung, and her dance in *sabots* turned the heads of all Paris. She had just quitted the company of players which the great Maurice de Saxe always had as an appendage to his victorious army. Mademoiselle de Chantilly's great celebrity was indeed derived from the passion with which she had inspired this hero; a passion which she never could return. This part of her romantic story gives occasion to some curious moral reflections. The hero of France, the conqueror at Fontenoy, and Laufeldt, the handsomest man of his time, was passionately in love with a little creature who was half distracted at being obliged to be his mistress for the sake of the money. She was herself desperately smitten with a journeyman pastry-cook, a very ill-made man, by name Favart, who deserted his mas-

ter's shop to write songs and comic operas, such as was at that time the rage.

This journeyman pastry-cook stole away the mistress of Marshal Saxe, one night, during the siege of Maestricht, and carried her off. The night of their escape it is to be presumed was very tempestuous, since the bridges of communication between the Marshal's army and Lowendahl's corps, which was on the other side of the river, were carried away; and it was feared that the enemy might take advantage of this circumstance, and falling upon Lowendahl's corps destroy it entirely. M. Dumesnil, who was distinguished at that time by the appellation of the handsome Dumesnil, and who died of his expedition to the parliament of Grenoble, came to see the Marshal early in the morning. He found him sitting upon his bed, much agitated, with his hair dishevelled, and appearing in great affliction. He began to console him, saying: "The misfortune is undoubtedly very great, but it may be repaired."—"Alas! my friend," replied the Marshal, "there is no remedy, I am undone!" Dumesnil continued endeavouring to reanimate his courage, and console him for the disaster of the night. "It may not," said he, "be attended with the consequences which we apprehend." Still the Marshal was disconsolate, and continued to say that the loss was irreparable. At length, after about a quarter of an hour had passed in this way, the Marshal began to perceive, that all M. Dumesnil had said related only to the bridges, when he exclaimed: "Pshaw! who could have thought that you were talking only of these broken bridges! it is a petty inconvenience which may be repaired in three hours; but Chantilly is gone! they have taken Chantilly away from me!"—"The hero, whom the most important military operations never could deprive of an hour of sleep, was altogether cast down and heart-broken at having been deserted by a little coquette.

Soon after Chantilly's first appearance at Paris, she married her pastry-cook, who was now become an author and a poet, and went with him into Lorraine. The great Maurice, enraged at a resistance which he had never before experienced, had the weakness to request a *lettre-de-cachet* to carry the husband away from his wife, and to compel the latter to become his concubine: and, what is very remarkable, the *lettre-de-cachet* was granted and executed. The husband and wife were obliged to bend to the yoke of necessity, and little Chantilly was at the same time the wife of Favart, and the mistress of Marshal Saxe. She was even the cause of this hero's death. He had carried her to Chambard, and she was with him the night

on which he was seized with his last illness; an illness which carried him off in a few days.

And this is the Marshal Saxe, whom one of the most admired monuments in France, represents as stepping down into the tomb, at the call of death, with exemplary intrepidity! And this is the government which could expect to maintain itself while indulging in such perversions of power! Strange, that Louis XV. should not *feel* that all such acts of despotism, and they were very numerous, *must* one day be visited, either on his own head, or on that of his successor!

A sentiment not foreign from that of the foregoing paragraph, seems to flow naturally from another instance of that playing fast and loose with morality, which marked the reign of Louis XV. Either the *Encyclopédie* was injurious to public morality or it was not. If it was not, why prohibit it by royal edict, any more than England prohibited Chambers's Dictionary? If it was, why not render the prohibition effectual, and suppress it, *bona fide*? Instead of that, it was completed by the king's first printer in ordinary, said to be in a *private* manner, but all Paris knew the fact; and there was not a *garçon imprimeur* in the trade, who could not have given evidence, had evidence been really desired. Never was French *politique* more bewildered than on occasion of this famous work: a few hundred thousand livres, distributed among the *litterati*, by way of securing permission to appoint a confidential editor, had answered every purpose. It was Buonaparte's manner of managing journals, well known to the British public. What the king neglected to do, was partially done by the printer, from considerations of personal interest and safety. The story deserves insertion; it is at once curious and instructive.

M. le Breton, first printer in ordinary to the king, had engaged for half the property of the *Encyclopédie*, and was employed to print the whole of that work. The other half of the property was divided between three booksellers, two of whom are dead, and their shares having been taken by Le Breton and Briasson, they have remained sole proprietors of this great undertaking. As it has been their invariable maxim all their lives, that men of letters work only to acquire renown, and merchants to acquire wealth, they have consequently divided the proceeds from the

Encyclopedia, into two parts, leaving the Diderot all the glory, all the dangers, all the persecutions attached to it, and reserving to themselves the money arising from four thousand three hundred subscribers. M. Diderot's pecuniary recompense for the enormous labours which have consumed the greater part of his life, was fixed at two thousand five hundred livres for each of the seventeen folio volumes, and a bonus of twenty thousand livres paid at setting out.

Le Breton, charged with printing the ten volumes which were to complete the work, and which, in order to prevent new persecutions, it was agreed were to be published all together, procured, in the first place, the regulations relative to the publication of works, that he might make himself thoroughly acquainted with the seizures which the police was authorized to make, and by that means prevent any new obstacles otherwise likely to be raised against the prosecution of the undertaking. Tranquil by these precautions as to the work while it was going through the press, Le Breton was farther anxious to prevent the storms with which he thought he might be assailed at the moment of publication. In consequence he and a myrmidon erected themselves, without the knowledge of any one, into the sovereign arbiters and censors of every article inserted. They were printed as they came from the hands of the authors, but when M. Diderot had overlooked the last proof of every sheet, and put at the bottom the order to strike it off, Le Breton and his myrmidons laid their hands upon it, cutting out, mangling, suppressing any thing that appeared to them bold or liable to raise the clamour of the devout and make enemies to the work. Thus, on their own heads, and by their own authority, by far the greater number of the best articles appeared as fragments, mutilated and deprived of whatever was most precious in them; nor did they concern themselves about the different parts of these mutilated skeletons being properly put together, they left them wholly either unconnected, or united by morsels of the most absurd and impertinent texture. The whole extent of the injury done by so unexampled and murderous a depredation will never be known, since the perpetrators of this crime burnt the manuscript as soon as the sheet was printed off, and left the evil without remedy. What may be advanced as very certain is, that Le Breton, clear-sighted as he may appear in matters of interest, in every other respect, is one of the greatest blockheads in all France. It is not very certain that he understands the *Almanach Royal*, though it brings him in about thirty thousand livres a year. He never had any idea whatever of literature, and still less, if that could be possible, of phi-

losophy; added to which he is as great a coward and poltroon as he is a blockhead. Thus qualified for the task he undertook, judge of the mischief which must have been done. This is the true key, unknown to the world, of all the impertinences and contradictions that are to be found in the last ten volumes of the Encyclopedia.

The work was nearly printed, when Diderot having occasion to consult one of the great philosophical articles in the letter S, was not a little astonished to find it entirely mutilated. He remained like one thunder-struck; the whole atrocity of the printer burst upon him in a moment. He immediately examined several other articles as well those of his own writing as from the hands of his ablest assistants, and found almost every where the same confusion and disorder, the same vestiges of the barbarous hands by which the crime had been committed. This discovery threw him into a state of frenzy and despair which I shall never forget.

Not the least amusing part of this account, is, that when these volumes were delivered, the writers themselves, ignorant of the secret, found no fault, the subscribers found no fault, and the world at large, so far as it was concerned, had no occasion whatever to find fault—because, in all probability, the work was quite as valuable to all useful purposes, without these insertions, as with them:—else, they must have been missed. Dr. Johnson was under a similar obligation to the printer of his Dictionary, for the suppression of an allusion to Earl Gower, who had lately quitted the tory party, under the term “turncoat:” he concluded the article by saying, “and when we mean a turncoat we say a Gower.”—But, years afterwards, he had the candour to acknowledge, “the printer had more wit than I had, and he drew his pen through the sentence and left it out.” Such, are some of the secrets of the printing office!

It by no means follows that Editors are under any obligations to Printers for unauthorized emendations in the *dernier resort*. Had there been no knavery in the original intention, and first concoction of this voluminous Encyclopædia, there had been no occasion for secrecy; and had there been no occasion for secrecy, the intention of revising the sheets after the Editor had given his *fiat* for printing, would not have existed. “A plague on it,” says Falstaff, “when knaves



cannot be true to one another!"—Since Falstaff's days, many instances have justified his exclamation; and among them, may be included this double dealing of the cautious Le Breton, with the dashing articles of the atheistical Diderot.

A considerable portion of these volumes is devoted to the theatre, to the gods and goddesses, the heroes and heroines, the kings and queens of feathers, foil, and tinsel. It would not be just to Baron G. wholly to omit all reference to that subject. But we have another reason: for during the O. P. riots, the Parisian journals were every thing but witty, on the conduct of what they affected to call, the English nation. Jokes, puns, epigrams, remonstrances, lamentations, whatever they thought comprehensible by the *badouins* their readers filled their pages, and excited the sarcastic laugh. Whether Paris be not liable to infirmities less pardonable, and worse managed, may be inferred from what the French theatre has witnessed; among others this, of which the younger Vestris was the occasion. It appears, by the story, that this dancer had sprained his right foot; not so badly but he could take his usual exercises, though he could not dance with that precision, vigour, and grace, which became his eminence as master of the dancing art. The King of Sweden being at Paris, wished to see Vestris dance. The Queen of France, therefore, laid her commands on him, to appear, and perform as well as he could.

Whether his answers went beyond the bounds of stupid arrogance and impertinence allowable to a dancer, or whether the envy and malignity of his companions had exaggerated them, they gave such offence to the Baron de Breteuil, that this minister thought proper to send the Sieur Vestris to the *Hôtel de la Force*, until he should be in a state to appear again and to expiate his fault. At this news, what reports, what divisions took place at Paris! all the world believed themselves compelled to side with Vestris or the Court; but nothing can be compared with the consternation of the whole house of Vestris. *Alas!* said the god of dancing, with a heart wounded, and tears in his eyes, *this is the first squabble of our house with the family of the Bourbons!* To hear the public, or if I may be permitted to speak in a style less elevated though with more truth, to hear our simpletons of Paris, we should think the honour of the whole nation compromised; forgetful of the distance between the first of dancers, and the lowest step of the throne, some had the

folly to say that the young man had disobeyed the orders of the Queen, and deserved to be driven from the theatre and the kingdom. On the other side, the Vestris complained of injustice and calumny; the son declares if they do not restore him to liberty, or if they persist in demanding an ignominious apology, he will never appear again on the boards of the theatre; the father threatens to quit France with all his august house; pamphlets, sarcasms, caricatures pour down on all sides; at last, after having seen the greatest powers of the world take part in this illustrious quarrel, the Queen herself had the goodness to allay the storm, to engage the Baron de Breteuil to take no further notice of the matter, and to restore this wild youth to liberty, who had in fact committed no other offence than of refusing to present himself to the notice of the Comte de Haga, without a certainty of justifying the opinion which he had received of his superior talent.

The day on which he re-appeared for the first time, is a day for ever memorable in the annals of the Opera; never was an assembly more numerous or more agitated; all was trouble, confusion, and civil war. At the moment when he entered on the scene with Mademoiselle Guimard, a moment waited for with all the agony of impatience, some applauded, others hissed and cried like madmen, *on your knees! on your knees!* In vain they had chosen for this *pas de deux* the affecting air of *Monsieur, voyez mes larmes!* and a pantomime analogous to the character of the air, the noise of the two parties was so overpowering that even the orchestra could not be heard. Our young man alone lost neither his presence of mind, nor his time, and never did he dance more divinely; orders had been given to the guard to permit the pit to make all the noise it thought proper, but to hinder blows from passing: the animosity of the two parties was, however, too lively to abstain from that extremity; the serjeant perceiving that, when oranges failed, they began to throw stones on the theatre, and that a number of champions in this noble quarrel seized each other by the hair, introduced his grenadiers into the centre of the pit, and the example of a few prisoners taken to the guard-house, soon re-established order.

O, Oh! they threw oranges and stones, did they? They pulled each other by the hair, did they? Why, then, when the Parisian journalists have another occasion, if another occasion they ever should have, of commenting on an O. P. riot, let them reflect on what has happened on their own national theatre, *le plus beau spectacle de l'univers, the grande Opéra Française*, and spare John Bull, from the vibration of their tongues, and the buffets of their pens.

These volumes conclude with a serio-comic challenge, — we recommend it as a pattern to all who may be under the necessity to “act like a man of honour.” We acknowledge, that many of the customs we read of in South Africa, among the Caffres, are barbarous;—among the Bosjesmen are barbarous;—and if we go further east, to the island of New Holland, we find much that is truly barbarous—but nothing so barbarous as the system of duelling. Nothing would have more justly entitled Louis XIV. to the appellation “great,” than his abolition of duels, had he really effected it. Nothing will more honourably distinguish the statesman who accomplishes this among ourselves;—Britons though we be. In the mean while, and till that happy purpose be accomplished, we beg leave to offer the present, *mutatis mutandis*, as a proper formulary for such occasions.

*Serious Challenge, or Letter of M. T . . . to one of his Friends.*

Sir,—To-morrow at noon, in the Bois de Boulogne, you will give me satisfaction for the look which you cast on me yesterday. To-morrow, Sir, that is to say, when time shall have given you the leisure to repent, and me that of being appeased, and shall leave neither of us the excuse of a first transport of passion, we will cut each other's throats, if you please, in cool blood. I believe you to be too brave to testify regret for the fault you have committed; and, on my side, I think *too nobly* not to wash it out in your blood or in my own. You think rightly, that in evincing to me disrespect you have given me a right over your life, or have acquired a right over mine. I should be far from pardoning you, even if you confessed to me that you acted inconsiderately; I should only add contempt to resentment. But if you succeed in killing me, I esteem you for it the more by anticipation, and not only pardon you your offence, but my death; for in reality I entertain for you neither hatred nor disdain, and would not confer on many others the honour that I do you. Our fathers have instructed us that there are a thousand occasions in life in which we cannot dispense with killing our best friend. I hope you will believe them on their word, and that, without hating each other, we shall not the less be each other's assassins. To plunge our sword in the bosom of an enemy to our country, is a low and vulgar action; we have the greatest inducements to excite us to it: but to kill a fellow citizen, a friend, for the slightest offence; *this, this, according to the feudal code of the Germans, our worthy ancestors, is the height of grandeur and magnanimity. You know the place and hour. Be punctual.* T. ....

*Poems, by three Friends. 12mo. Price 7s. Underwood. London. 1813.*

The poems of which this little volume is composed, are the production of three friends, the amusement of whose early years has been the cultivation of that small share of poetical talent which may have fallen to their lot. Their entrance, however, on the more serious pursuits of very different, but equally laborious professions, will in all probability prevent their continuing that devotion to a cherished pursuit, which may now be inconsistent with their duty; yet in resigning the lyre, which their hands have but unskilfully touched, they feel a wish to encircle it with a wreath of poetical wild flowers, which though it may never bloom as a guerdon of fame, may live through its little day, a simple memorial of their friendship.

We can have no objection to *such* co-partnership accounts, among friends; and when modestly presented as in the preface to this little work, harsh must be the critic who treats them with disdain. To expect perfect poetry, or the more majestic movements of the art from writers in their early years, would betray an ignorance of life, and of things. If such friends please themselves, reciprocally, and displease nobody else, they answer all the purposes they have in view. Had they assumed airs of importance, duty might have compelled our dissent:—we rather feel inclined to reward their frank confessions by allowing a specimen of their labours to bespeak the favour of the Public on its own behalf.

#### INSCRIPTION IN AN ARBOUR.

How sweet beneath this greenwood bower,  
To watch the sun's departing beam,  
That lightly tints each closing flower,  
And dances on the rippling stream.  
Or from the mountain-steeps on high,  
The morning's purple eye to view;  
As swell the woodlark's notes of joy  
From twilight vallies, wet with dew.  
Here boldly o'er the wildwood scene,  
Is flung the dark, majestic pine,  
And many a tangled evergreen,  
Round the rude beech has learned to twine.  
Whilst on the tall cliff's beetling head,  
The mountain-ash delights to grow,  
And frequent strews its berries red  
O'er Calder's warbling wave below.

Torn by the ruthless hand of Care,  
Here may the heart its griefs resign,  
And from Life's sickening scenes repair,  
To seek Content! thy ivied shrine.

For, lost in sweet seclusion, here  
Calm-eyed Contentment loves to dwell,  
And hallowed Meditation near  
Builds in the cliff her hermit cell.

Then, Stranger! whom the flattering smile  
Of Pleasure has allured to Pain,  
Here commune with thyself awhile,  
Then seek the busy world again.

#### TO MY LYRE.

And said I to my lyre adieu,  
And did I strive the ties to sever  
That bound me to a friend so true,  
And bid its numbers sleep for ever?

Yes! in the gloomy hour of sadness,  
When first the faithless \*\*\*\* frowned,  
And drove me to the verge of madness,  
I rudely hushed its soothing sound.

And, deeply racked with care and pain,  
With bursting heart and aching eye,  
I vowed my hand shou'd ne'er again  
Awake its dulcet melody.

Though once were poured in beauty's ear,  
The lays which \*\*\*\*'s lips approving,  
Eased my torn bosom of its fear,  
And heightened all the joys of loving,—

Doomed in youth's early morn to know  
That fled are those gay dreams of pleasure,  
To soothe the pangs of sleepless woe,  
The lyre is now my only treasure.

Yes, soother of the lonely hour!  
Thy chords can lull my heart to rest,  
Where memory paints the halcyon bower  
Where, lapt in love, my life was blest.

Then shall I bid thy notes adieu,  
And hush thy warbling strings? No, never!  
The tie that binds my soul to you,  
The hand of death alone shall sever.

Then pendant from the drooping willow,  
The only mourner o'er my tomb,  
Soft-murmuring o'er my earthly pillow,  
Thy notes shall weep my early doom.

And haply in the solemn sound

That breathes thy master's elegy,  
His spirit, fondly hovering round,  
Shall join the solemn minstrelsy.

This does not look exactly as if the writer acknowledged any "inconsistency with his duty, in continuing his devotion to a cherished pursuit;"—but perhaps this member of the trio, wavers in his conformity to the sentiments of the preface writer; who has expressed his own determination chiefly, if not wholly.

We have more than once lately had occasion to reprove the "fine melancholy" of our modern youthful poets. If they really are so unhappy as they describe themselves, they have met with signally bad luck in the world; and it is high time that they left off the rhyming trade, lest its misfortunes should follow, and overwhelm them. But, we rather think they take their ideas from their elders, like the young Curate who was so earnest in pressing on his parishioners the exercise of "perfect patience" to enable them to support life's sorrows, of which *he had had his full share*," that they earnestly prayed he might never be their Rector, for—if he were so unhappy already, what would he be when further advanced in years?—He would drive them all to desperation. If we do either of these three friends injustice, by the allusion, we shall allow him to set himself right with the Public by quoting his Stanzas. If our remark be just, let him feel the gratification of being hung up *in terrorem* to future bards, just entering the world, and as yet incompetent to speak from unbiassed observation or experience. The religious turn of the poem shields it from further remark.

#### ODE ON HUMAN LIFE.

Life, what uncertainties are thine!

Thy path, how varied is its scene!  
Now bright the beams of pleasure shine,  
And all is tranquil and serene;

And new the storm

Begins to rise

In awful form;—

Across the skies

Clouds roll on clouds, and lightnings flash be-  
tween.

I have not travelled far indeed  
 Along thy wild and rugged way,  
 Yet have I often found the need  
 Of caution in the brightest day;  
     When o'er my head  
     The morning smil'd,  
     But dark and dread,  
     With howlings wild,  
 The night came on in gusts and elemental fray.  
 Then have I said in deep despair,  
 "No more I'll trust the sunshine hour,  
 "But when 'tis most serene and fair,  
 "Then I'll expect the storm to lower;  
     "But when the rain  
     "And winds annoy,  
     "I'll smile again,  
     "And wake to joy,  
 "For soon the storm will cease,—'tis but a passing  
     shower."  
 Soon the last beating shower will fall,  
 And soon the final tempest blow,  
 Heaven's latest thunder soon appal,  
 And the last vivid light'nings glow;  
     Sunshine and shower,  
     And night and day,  
     In that dread hour,  
     Shall pass away,  
 And pleasure's earth-born smile, and sublunary  
     woe.  
 Though now the tempest's wrath I feel,  
 Though adverse winds my path molest,  
 I have a friend my wounds can heal,  
 And make e'en dark affliction blest.  
     With him I'll go  
     Through life's long way,  
     Mid scenes of woe,  
     To endless day,  
 To realms where former toils, shall only sweeten  
     rest.  
 Serener skies shall there be mine,  
 And fairer scenes my eyes employ,  
 Around me purer light shall shine,  
 And every pulse shall beat with joy.  
     In heavenly dreams  
     Will pass my hours,  
     By living streams,  
     In fragrant bowers,  
 Where clouds ne'er rise to shade, nor tempests to  
     destroy.

*Sermons on different Subjects.* By W.  
 Hawtayne, Rector of Elstree, Herts. 2  
 vols. 12mo. price 16s. For the author.  
 Stockdale, London, 1813.

This gentleman has not even the wish, so far as we can discern, that his sermons should be thought deep discourses, profound discussions of subjects which demand the utmost energies of the human faculties, and after all elude those energies when at their height. He has been some years in the navy, and has acquired that plainness of style which common sense commends as fit for plain people. His themes are moral and practical; rarely doctrinal; we suppose they were correspondent, in some degree, to the state of his parish: but he hints "at the service of the day" as having frequently directed his choice.

Nothing is more pleasant than harmony and kindness triumphant throughout a connexion, whether it be a parish, a family, or a voluntary society; and on this we speak feelingly, as unhappily, we learn by painful experience at the moment, that nothing is more unpleasant than discord and strife; the precursors to every evil work. We wish, indeed, for peace all over the world: but, to say truth, we find it no easy matter to allay the animosity of a district not five miles square. Yet, as says our author,

One would think that to live in unity were the easiest thing in nature. Alas! I fear it is the most difficult. And to prove it so, it might be sufficient to say that it depends upon the dispositions of men. Upon their dispositions, which are almost as variable as their features. Before any number of persons, be it great or small, be it within the narrow bounds of a private family, or the more extensive circle of a town, a neighbourhood, or a whole nation; before any of these can dwell together in unity, a thorough confidence, respect, and esteem, must be reciprocally established. The foundation of this is integrity, and ingenuousness, besides the softer virtues of humility, kindness, and a sympathetic feeling for the mental and bodily sufferings and infirmities of each other. Where these qualities are not to be found, a show of unity, barely sufficient for the purposes of life, corrupt and vitiated as we see it, may be kept up; but there can be no sincere bond of union of that nature, to which the Psalmist alludes in my text. To effectuate this, mankind must be of the same mind,



and must have but one principle; which is that of doing right upon all occasions, as far as the powers of human nature will enable them. I say the *powers* of human nature and not the *weakness*; because I believe the capability of doing right is granted us in a much greater proportion than we are willing to admit. And though it may be difficult, yet it cannot be thought impossible, to reach that state of happiness, which must be produced by living in a state of unity. Would we but endeavour to carry into practice, what we are so well acquainted with in theory: would we follow that universally admitted precept of christianity, of doing to others what we would wish them to do to us, and become examples of those virtues, which are justly the objects of our veneration, the enjoyment of this world would far exceed all that the warmest imagination can form of it. And the wonder is, that a truth so generally acknowledged, should be unproductive of consequences so desirable.

The proud man tells you he is willing to live in unity. But to do it, he will not abate a jot of his own fancied importance, nor of that servile respect which he vainly thinks it is the duty of his fellow-creatures to pay him. The rich man says, he is extremely desirous of preserving unity; but all his encroachments must be endured, all his humours and whims must be submitted to, at the expense of the benefit and comfort of all around him. Equity must be suppressed, if it cross his views; and merit must often crouch to upstart ignorance and to lawless assumption. The man of business is a great admirer of unity. But all his speculations must be overlooked; all his fraudulent tricks and advantages must remain unnoticed.

Nay, the passionate man is a lover of unity. But his abuse, and his oaths, must be borne; and must be attributed to an unaccountable no-meaning wayward custom.

Resist the haughty insolence of the proud—assert your rights against the man overgrown in wealth—detect the deceptions of commerce—expose the schemes of the malevolent,—and of the disingenuous—correct the errors and vices of the thoughtless and dissolute—offer them advice, with never so much friendship and caution, and you are immediately taxed with the infringement of unity. All these good people would wish to live peaceably. And all they require is, that all the world beside should submit to their impositions, their rudeness and their injuries. This is one instance perhaps when we can all see the mote in our brother's eye, but we perceive not the beam in our own. (Matt. vii. 3.)

We conceive the Christian religion is eminently the Religion of peace; and in our humble apprehension, the author

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might have added strong arguments from the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel, as well from its *threatenings* as its *promises*.

We are afraid that the following admonitions were not addressed without cause. Heedlessness and inconsideration are but too common in all places, and at all times, and it may be well to check them by enforcing *religious motives*;—better still to counteract them by infusing religious *principles*; because these will continue to act unremittingly, like a perennial fountain. "Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil," says the wise Hebrew legislator,—not even in smaller matters, adds Mr. H., illustrating his text.

Every day will convince us, that even trifling fashions lead numbers out of their natural course of life—lead them into habits for which they were neither designed nor fitted, and into expences which they cannot bear: and thus plunge them, often unexpectedly, into infamy, disgrace, and ruin.

Neither precept nor experience however has any weight—on they go—blinding themselves with such arguments, as, that they *must* do as others do, and that what every body does, or what most people do cannot be wrong.

In these things it were easy to show the danger and mischief of following general custom, and that numbers will not ensure safety.

If in these circumstances you were to look at the consequences that usually follow, you would be of the same opinion. For to speak of dress—and as shortly as possible—you may have observed, no doubt, numbers in the middling class of life—the happiest if they could but think so—and numbers even in almost the lowest, ruined; strange as it must seem, by extravagance in this way. Bypassing those above them, whose fortunes allow a certain expense, and whose rank and situation entitle them to it. Though not to extravagance—for no one has a right to indulge that. You may have seen numbers, I say, thus squandering sums of money, that would have made a happy provision for themselves, and perhaps for their families, in times of necessity, or of old age.

But this is not all the evil. For to the *expensiveness* of dress, let me add a few considerations upon the *manner*. And let me ask, if you have not seen many a young person, and particularly many a young woman, who, by the studied wantonness and indecency of her dress, has pushed herself into notice, when otherwise she might have remained unnoticed—that is except the common regard of her equals. Who has thus put herself into the way of temptations which she would otherwise have avoided—till at length—she has fallen a

prey to that delusion she has courted, and has been driven into the extreme of disgrace, of want, and wretchedness! The body—which the Apostle calls “The temple of the Holy Ghost”—it is a serious thought,—made the idol of lust—the soul lost—and the heart perhaps of the pitiable misguided parent, broke!

With regard to the other point in question, that of the manner of living; much observation is not necessary. Here too it is much too frequent, that numbers are ruined, and reduced to a state of indigence, and even of beggary, from no other motive than that of conforming to general custom; and a desire, a *harmless* desire, as it is sometimes called, of keeping themselves on an equality with their neighbours. Without considering how far they are enabled to do so, and without any attention to the rules of propriety and honesty.

Now will you tell me that religion has nothing to do with these things? Will you say there is no sin in them? Are not the laws of God manifestly broken? It is true many arguments are brought forward in support of such conduct: but they must be weak and inadmissible; because all the arguments in the world can never persuade me to think that conduct right, by which there is a possibility of producing the mischief I have described, to ourselves or others.

The third sermon in the first volume treats on a very important subject—the superiority of prophecy over testimony, though that testimony rest on the word of an Apostle. Such is our view of a passage not usually so understood. Mr. H. appeals to the present state of the Arab tribes. How far the congregation at Elstree could judge on that argument we know not; it is valid to men of research and learning chiefly. We expected to have seen it followed by stronger deductions from the present state of the Jews—a subject open to the notice of all; a fact which has staggered many a reflecting mind, when tempted to what was formerly called freethinking. We have never seen it met with tolerable success by Jew or Gentile. David Levi is particularly flat and feeble on the matter.

This leads us to examine the text—2 Peter i. 19. “I will endeavour that after my *Exodus* you may have in remembrance the things I have taught. Now this word *Exodus* reminds me of an event, respecting which I take this opportunity of leaving my testimony behind me. For I was one of the eye-witnesses of the majesty of our Lord Jesus Christ,—when

he was transfigured on the holy mount, and the subject of his conversation with Moses and Elias, was the *Exodus* [Luke ix. 31] which he should accomplish at Jerusalem. And the voice which came from heaven, on that occasion, I heard.—This therefore I affirm; but you have a more sure word than any I can use for affirmation, that of Prophecy, whereunto you do well to take heed, as unto a lantern which you may carry about with you to guide your steps amid the darkness of night, until the day dawn, and the day-star shine—as, I remember very well, the morning-star shone in all its brightness, at the dawn of day after the night of transfiguration.” [Compare Luke ix. 37. “the next day as they came down the hill.”] This representation accounts for the expression, *more sure word of prophecy*,—i. e. more sure to his readers, than any thing the Apostle could say, how thoroughly soever he might know its truth. It introduces the *day-star* naturally by an association of ideas; and it proves that even this Apostle did not desire a confidence in his words paramount over that of Scripture. In short, Miracle was cogent testimony to those who saw it: the *relation of miracles*, however credible, was willingly waived in deference to a continued chain of prophecy, the evidence in support of which was before the eyes of the reader, and therefore quite convincing.

If we are not mistaken this acceptance of the Apostle's sentiment cuts up entirely Mr. Hume's famous argument against miracles, so far as it really affects Christianity. “It is more likely that you who report miracles should be deceived, than that a miracle should be wrought.” The miracle that I really saw and heard, says the Apostle, I shall certainly believe, and truly report;—but this is independent of another series of testimony, the proof of which, you have in your own hands; the proof of which becomes stronger the more you consider it, and stronger as ages roll over the world. Meditate on this: compare it with facts: it may not be so overpoweringly bright as the splendour of the transfiguration and the cloud, which I saw; but it will be sufficient to guide to your judgment, and will speedily be followed by clear and unanswerable demonstration of the truth. Miracle is transient: prophecy is perpetual. Credit your own convictions.

*Tableau Politique de l'Europe, depuis la Bataille de Leipsic, &c.* Colburn, &c. London.

*A View of the Political State of Europe, after the Battle of Leipsic, gained October 19, 1813.* 8vo. pp. 99. Price 4s. Colburn London, 1813.

It is true that Europe has felt but too fatally the effects of that policy of Louis XIV., by which the French language was rendered the general medium of the communication of ideas throughout the continent. It is equally true that many stout-hearted Englishmen of the last century, earnestly protested against the share it occupied of public education among ourselves. They hated the consequences they foresaw; — some of which have been sufficiently hateful, no doubt. But they did not, they could not, foresee that the time would come when this language would be the means of making impressions on the mind of Europe, and on the opinion of France; — not by French writers, and their affected sophistry, but by foreigners writing the language in a manner nothing inferior to natives.

The original of this pamphlet, though written in French, is properly a Russian performance. We have heretofore seen works printed at Paris, with intent to produce effects in the north: if our conjecture be correct, the compliment is now returned, and the interest of the Parisians, as of France in general, is discussed by a writer from the "frightful climate" of Russia. — It is written in the French language for the purpose of diffusing its sentiments among the remains of rational society in France. The pamphlet is demi-official; and the quick-sighted may discern in it much that will occupy their attention in its consequences at no very distant time. Cries of distress have issued from the Court of the Tuilleries; and the Conscripibles remaining in France are directed to believe that they and their country are about to become the prey of invaders. To counteract such representations, to retard and check the warmth with which the youth of France might spring forward to defend their country, to place the point at issue in its true light, to hint at further proceedings, and at the close of that dreadful revolution which the world has witnessed, is the in-

tention of this publication. That a close must be put to the French Revolution, (as to the Revolution in Holland) is a public, notorious, and self-evident truth. The question is, *how* that can best be accomplished? The natural answer is, by restoring every thing, and every person, so far as is possible, to the prior condition from which that event had displaced them. The writer keeps this steadily in his view. He allows a glimpse of the future to escape him; not unintentionally. His disclosures act as some ladies' veils are said to act, they shew *parts* of the countenance, and the features appear more beautiful, as less or more hidden or exhibited, by the play of the non-concealing drapery. This may be good management, as addressed to the continent and to France. The style of the performance, the mode of argument, the turn of thought, want that condensation which might persuade John Bull; but it will most likely produce no small sensation where it is most wanted.

The Political State of Europe changes every day, with unexampled rapidity. The *Tableau* of to-day may little resemble that of to-morrow; without enlarging, therefore, on the sentiments of this writer, we shall merely transcribe a few extracts, and allow our readers to draw their own inferences.

Not only are the treaties which the different cabinets of Europe have made with France annulled by the act of war, but the acknowledgment of the title of Emperor is annulled by the conduct of the man to whom it was granted. If it was wrested by victory alone, perhaps it would be more the act of passion than of justice, to say that it has been annihilated by defeats; this manner of reasoning is too much that of Napoleon himself to set it up in opposition to him. But when an Adventurer, sprung from so low an origin, is raised to such a height, Providence does not suffer such errors but at a price by which they may be retrieved. Bonaparte had only to have made France happy to insure the people's remaining submissive to him; a great injustice would have been committed, a great right would have been infringed, but the tranquillity of 30 millions of men would have been superior to the rights of a single family. Acknowledged as the chief of a great people, he had only to have entered into the politics of Europe, modestly to have taken the place which the King of France occupied, to have encouraged political order instead of overturning it, to have maintained tranquillity, to have

preserved instead of destroying, to have calmed the tempests; these things were all he had to do to have been looked to by Europe, so much was she disposed to hope every thing from him, as the bow which is seen after the storm, the pledge to man that the divine anger is appeased.

But Napoleon never knew how to do any thing but terrify; his whole life does not offer a single moment in which his ferocity has known how to be at rest; he has broke every engagement with France, every engagement with the powers of Europe, every compact with humanity. Condescensions, reconciliations, treaties, are not made for one who knows neither respect nor pity. The Assassin of the Duke d'Enghien, the Conspirator of Bayonne, the Jailer of Ferdinand the VIIIth, the Incendiary of Moscow, is not made to have a place on the bench of kings.....

The emancipation of Germany, the admirable deliverance of Holland are obtained; these great acts are nearly consummated. The completion of the independence of Spain, the liberation of the Low Countries, that of Italy, and the annihilation of that vast political preponderance which threw all the powers of the first rank into the second, ought to be at present the objects of the war. France must be separated from every thing that is not herself; she must abandon those incorporations which have only increased her weight without adding to her valour. One step more would compromise the general tranquillity for years. The French nation, the eldest daughter of Europe, as her sovereign was the eldest son of the Church, can never be erased from the list of civilized nations; her roots are struck too deep, her branches are spread too wide around, her language is too universal, her destruction would shake all social order. For twenty years past she has been a torrent which threatened to destroy every thing; but let her return into her bed, and her salutary waters may yet produce health and fecundity.

If the conquest of France presents great difficulties, those which are opposed to dividing her among other powers are yet more insurmountable. This the Allies know, and the French have nothing to fear. In vain does the Tyrant, in hopes of persuading them that the hatred borne to him is addressed to them, cry: *They menace you with slavery!* France must understand that nothing is menaced but to set her at liberty. It is not a new yoke that is held out to her; it is the offer of delivering her from that under which she is now bowed; to renmitte her to Europe, to separate her from her Oppressor; these are the ends at which the plans of, so many generous sovereigns are aimed.

When Bonaparte says that it is the gold of England which purchases all Europe over to its system, can these poor people, deprived of

all industry, refuse to believe that it is excess of injustice which has brought back independence? The misfortunes of the war may be concealed from them, but they do not find their children restored; they hear of victories, but the husband, the son, the brother returns not! Hope is in all the proclamations, Despair is in every heart. Some hired writers, some prefects paid for lying, some towns led on by intriguers, for enthusiasts exist no longer, come to the foot of the throne to offer up pompous phrases; bachelors tender the sons of fathers of families, vagabonds the gold of persons of property, the rich the blood of the poor inhabitants of the country. They depart to serve the ambition of men in place, they talk to fill the official papers, they return to elude all that they had promised. But in the midst of this parade of patriotism, the creditor of the state sees with dismay credit annihilated, and the peasant in the village cannot look on his last child without tears. ....

A local circumstance has saved the world. A chance which must now be regarded in the light, as it were, of a foresight of nature, has interposed in support of that political watchfulness which has been too much neglected by those whose office it was to guard the public tranquillity. Had England not been an island, had the ocean ceased to surround her, Europe had been lost; at first in the overthrow of ideas, afterwards in the overthrow of empires; nothing could have escaped force, if weakness had not found a place of refuge. The states bordering on France, delivered over by the principles of philosophy to the verge of despotism, were ruined before they were subjected. The world was abandoned to the power of the sword if commerce had not found an asylum; wealth, sheltered in an island, could brave military despotism, and gold and iron could dispute Europe with it, because they could separate themselves from it.....

France, like all civilized States, being composed of husbandmen attached to the soil, of proprietors of the public funds, of persons receiving salaries from government, of people living on their industry, of vagabonds, lastly, living by rapine; the conscription, the forced loans, the diminution of indirect taxes, the annihilation of commerce, and the war in the interior, cannot have attached any body to the fortunes of the Tyrant. In vain has he placed between these classes and himself a triple barrier of courtiers, of men in place, of warriors, among whom he has distributed his plunder, the majorities which constituted their riches have disappeared, Italy furnished the duchies, Poland the counties the important fiefs, Westphalia and Germany the pensions to the Legion of Honour. Accomplices without remorse, warriors without modesty, favourites without merit, all pounced equally upon the



prey which the Vulture had let fall from his bloody claws, and these countries, like the stag who, exhausted, has nothing left but his tears to oppose to the hunters, saw their wealth dilapidated by the hungry pack that devoured them.

But in losing their conquests these disappointed courtiers, these vanquished warriors, these unskilful administrators have lost the fruits of their devotion, and nothing remains to this nobility but the meanness and the crimes which have supplied to them the place of ancestors. Deprived of their rewards, but expected to make the same sacrifices, it is far from unreasonable to doubt the attachment of four or five thousand persons, who have only sold their consciences to receive the stipulated price. Impoverished, in fact, reduced to honours which will become ridiculous, to a contested distinction, to a glory changed into shame, it may well be supposed that the colossus will shrink away in their eyes, and that this same barrier raised between the Tyrant and his disenchanted people, will soon be overthrown with ease. Disorder may hitherto have been convenient to many; Europe was the prize of the conqueror, France was not the prey of the vanquished; but an order of things which carries away from the lands the hands by which they were cultivated, which deprives the manufacturers of all hope of a market for their goods, the man of no situation of all hope of plunder, cannot long subsist. The receipts of the exterior supported the finances, the war the armies, and licences were of some assistance to commerce; these resources are exhausted; the abyss is opened, and all France is perhaps about to be precipitated into it, while a single man alone would fill it up.

If the generation which has just risen up in France, those who fight, those who prepare themselves to occupy places, know nothing of the Bourbons, for they are in fact to them imaginary beings, those who govern, those who occupy important posts lived under the last reign. The youth, led astray by the unwearied assiduity with which the different factions have calumniated their ancient Princes, must have received false impressions upon the subject. But the attachment of the armies to the Tyrant is no longer to be feared; they loved nothing but his glory, by which they were dazzled; his reverses have opened their eyes. The national pride may still maintain a struggle, but if address be used in separating this sentiment, noble in itself, from the ungrateful wretch who has compromised it so egregiously; no fear need be entertained of talking to the soldiers of their ancient masters, to the youth of the descendants of their kings; the columnies of a Tyrant, once become odious, will soon be converted into titles to esteem.

*The complete Weather Guide*; a collection of Practical Observations for prognosticating the Weather; drawn from Plants, Animals, inanimate Bodies, and also by means of Philosophical Instruments, including the Shepherd of Banbury's Rules, &c. &c. By Joseph Taylor. 12mo. price 6s. Gale and Co. London, 1813.

This long title sufficiently explains the subject treated on in this small volume. If it were a work addressed to philosophers, we should think it deficient in materials, *foreign* as well as native, which might greatly have enriched it; but if popular service be, as we suppose, the aim of its author, then we may describe it as a pretty little book, in which is collected, from various writers, much that it is well to know, yet not always easy to find.

The subject is of greater importance than it appears to be at first sight. It is true that men constantly in the air, as husbandmen, seafaring men, &c. do, from experience, acquire a skill and power of prediction which sometimes appears wonderful, and often is salutary. But they might, nevertheless, greatly improve their common coarse rules by philosophical theory, founded on observations of the learned, now kept with great accuracy and diligence in every town of magnitude, as well on the continent as among ourselves. We conclude, that were these brought into one mass and reduced to order, the theory of winds, rains, storms, fine weather, &c. might be illustrated with considerable certainty, to the great advantage of several professions, and the amusement, at least, of hundreds and thousands of the curious. As in duty bound, we select an article from which our readers may take hints without restriction. It is no other than

A table, which has been ascribed to the illustrious astronomer, Dr. Herschel. It is constructed upon a philosophical consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon in their several positions respecting the earth, and confirmed by the experience of many years: actual observation, will, without trouble, suggest to the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the moon's entrance into any of her quarters; and that so near the truth, that in very few instances will it be found to fail.

| NEW OR FULL MOON.                                                                                                                 | SUMMER.                      | WINTER.                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| If it be new or full moon, or the moon enters into the first or last quarters at the hour of 12 .... }<br>Or between the hours of | Very Rainy.....              | Snow and rain.                  |
| 2 and 4 .....                                                                                                                     | Changeable .....             | Fair and mild.                  |
| 4.....6 .....                                                                                                                     | Fair .....                   | Fair.                           |
| 6.....8 .....                                                                                                                     | { Fair, if wind N. W.... }   | { Fair & frosty, if N. or N. E. |
| 8.....10 .....                                                                                                                    | { Rainy, if S. or S. W.... } | { Rainy, if S. or S. W.         |
| 10.... Midnight.....                                                                                                              | Ditto .....                  | Ditto.                          |
| Midnight.....2 .....                                                                                                              | Fair .....                   | Fair and frosty.                |
| 2.....4 .....                                                                                                                     | Ditto .....                  | { Hard frost, unless Wind       |
| 4.....6 .....                                                                                                                     | Cold, with freq. showers     | { S. or S. W.                   |
| 6.....8 .....                                                                                                                     | Rain.....                    | Snow and stormy.                |
| 8.....10 .....                                                                                                                    | Wind and rain.....           | Ditto.                          |
| 10.... Noon.....                                                                                                                  | Changeable .....             | Stormy.                         |
|                                                                                                                                   | Frequent showers .....       | Cold, Rain if W. Snow if E.     |
|                                                                                                                                   |                              | Cold, with high wind.           |

Hence, the nearer the time of the moon's entrance, at full and change or quarters, is to midnight (that is within two hours before or after midnight), the more fair the weather is in summer, but the nearer to noon the less fair. Also, the moon's entrance, at full, change, and quarters, during six of the afternoon hours, viz. from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the wind. The same entrance during all the hours after midnight, except the two first, is unfavourable to fair weather; the like, nearly, may be observed in winter.

On the subject of Philosophical Instruments, Mr. T. mentions, among others, that of Mr. Edgeworth; for which in, or before, the days of Roger Bacon, this ingenious mechanist would *deservedly* have been condemned by all the neighbourhood, as being by far too intimate with a certain black gentleman, not fit to be named in good company; and both he and his *living monster* would have been wisely, gravely, and unanimously sentenced to one common fire. We live in happier days: but why could not Roger Bacon's brazen head, instead of pronouncing the words "*time was*," pronounce prophetically "*time will be*"?

The awn of barley furnishes a simple but efficacious hygrometer. It is furnished with stiff points, which, like the teeth of a saw, are all turned towards the point of it; as this long awn lies upon the ground, it extends itself in the moist air of night, and pushes forward the barley-corn, which it adheres to; in the day it shortens as it dries; and as these points prevent it from receding, it draws up its pointed end; and thus, creeping like a worm, will travel many feet from the parent stem. That very ingenious mechanic philosopher, Mr. Edgeworth, once

made, on this principle, a wooden automaton. Its back consisted of soft fir-wood, about an inch square, and four feet long, made of pieces cut the cross-way, in respect to the fibres of the wood, and glued together: it had two feet before, and two behind, which supported the back horizontally; but were placed with their extremities (which were armed with sharp points of iron) bending backwards. Hence, in moist weather, the back lengthened, and the two foremost feet were pushed forwards; in dry weather, the hind feet were drawn after, as the obliquity of the points of the feet prevented it from receding. And thus, in a month or two, it walked across the room which it inhabited. Might not this machine be applied as an hygrometer to some meteorological purpose?

The Shepherd of Banbury's Rules for predicting the Weather, we studied half a century ago, to our then satisfaction. The Botanical Clock it is proper young persons should be acquainted with: the principle originated with no less a man than Linnæus.

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An Exposition of the Ten Commandments,
by Christiana. Small 12mo. Pp. 111. Rivingtons, London: 1813.

This little work, the first of a series, inscribed by permission to Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, is the maiden essay of a lady whose good intention is obvious. Her plain and familiar style is well adapted to effect the design of her undertaking; and to render her labours more acceptable to the infant mind, she amuses the wandering imagination of childhood, by the relation of some interesting fact, analogous to each subject, with clearness and simplicity.

The Nursery Companion. or Rules of English Grammar in Verse, by a Lady. Pp. 23. Procter, Ludlow; Crosby, London: 1813.

It is now some years since we had occasion to report on such difficult subjects, to be managed in rhyme, as grammar, music, legislature, astronomy,* &c. Formerly, indeed, both French and English versifiers of such themes came under our notice; but of late, we suppose that the former have been swept away by the conscription; and the latter have taken to the writing of national songs, and man-of-war loyalties. Conscription does not include ladies; we may therefore hope to obtain poetical disquisitions on these, and other sublime subjects, when the Embargo war between the two countries is ended. Mean while, in proof that our British Ladies are not to be deterred by difficulties, we adduce this "*liliputian quarto*." Its merits will be best known from a specimen.

THE ADJECTIVE.

By means of the Adjective simply is shewn,
The quality, colour, and form of the noun.
In this state it precedes, and unchang'd will remain,
As a trifling example will quickly explain.
For good is still good, join'd to man, girl or boys,
And pretty still pretty, with toy or with toys.
As qualities vary, we can with much ease,
Form a climax comparative thro' three degrees.
To short words we add *r*, or *e r*, to compare,
As *wiser* from *wise*, and *fairer* from *fair*.
The superlative takes from its form *e s t*,
So *brightest*, and *fairest*, and *tallest* we see.
Polysyllables seldom such changes allow,
But with *more* and with *most* their comparisons shew.
A few quite irregular still are confest,
As three things may be *good*, one *better*, one *best*,
Or three things may be *little*, one *less*, and one *least*.
All bad things are *bad*, but some *worse*, and some *worst*,
You may have *much* or *many*, some *more*, and some *most*.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 506.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

Lord Glenbervie, chairman and first commissioner of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, is preparing for publication, in a quarto volume, *Outlines of a Treatise, practical and experimental, on the Cultivation of Timber, particularly Oak, for domestic and naval purposes.*

A new edition of Key's *Treatise on the Management of Bees*, in a small volume, will soon appear.

BIOGRAPHY.

The second volume of Wood's *Athenae Oxoniensis*, by Mr. Bliss, is in great forwardness.

Some account of the Life and Writings of the late Mrs. Trimmer, with Extracts from her Journal, are printing in two octavo volumes.

COMMERCE.

A new edition, materially enlarged and improved, of Kauffman's *Dictionary of Merchandise*, in all languages, will appear next month, in an octavo volume.

DRAMA.

Early in January, 1814, will be published, the first number of a new work, to be called *The Rejected Theatre*, or a collection of Dramas which have been offered for representation, but declined by the managers of the playhouses.

In the press, a republication of some of the ancient Plays, to be completed in 6 vols. 8vo. The first number, being the *History of Dr. Faustus*, by Marlowe, will appear on the 1st of February.

HISTORY.

On the 1st of January will be published, the third volume, which completes the work, of a new *Analysis of Chronology*, in three volumes quarto, by William Hales, D. D. rector of Killesandra: formerly fellow of Trinity College, and professor of Oriental languages in the University of Dublin. This volume contains a chronological history of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Medians, Persians, Lydians, Egyptians, &c. adjusted to sacred chronology and history throughout. Subscriptions for the whole work at six guineas will continue to be received until the

31st of December. The price to non-subscribers will be eight guineas.

Early in February will be published, an Outline of Annals of the Regency of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in one volume octavo.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Mr. Joseph Hopkins will publish early in next month, in a duodecimo volume, the *Accoucheur's Vade Mecum*, being the substance of a course of lectures on midwifery.

Mr. T. Baynton, of Bristol, shortly will publish, a new and successful Method of treating Diseases of the Spine.

On Diseases of the Liver and Disorders of the Digestive Functions. A familiar and comprehensive treatise will shortly be published, including admonitory suggestions to persons arriving from warm climates, by S. Banks, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

MISCELLANIES.

The first part of the *Memoires et Lettres du Baron Grimm*, anterior to the year 1770, have lately been discovered and published in Paris. It is reported in the *Journal de l'Empire* to be even superior to the 2d and 3d parts already published. A selection from them is printing in French and English on the same plan as the former volumes.

A humorous work is now in the press entitled, *The School for Good Living* or a literary and historical Essay on the European Kitchen, beginning with Cadmus, the Cook and King, and ending with the Union of Cookery and Chemistry.

A new edition of Mr. Hussey's Letters from an elder to a younger Brother, on the Conduct to be pursued in Life, in two volumes foolscap 8vo, with a beautiful frontispiece, will appear early in January.

In the press, a Funeral Oration on General Moreau, on the model of the celebrated Oration of Bossuet, Flechiere, &c. and containing an animated biographical sketch of the public and private life of the General.

The Letters of Klopstock and his Friends, translated from the German by Miss Bengier, are in forwardness.

The Essays and Letters of Prof. Gellert, translated by Ann Plumtre, are in the press.

Mr. Rouse has in the press, the *Doctrine of Chances*, combining the theory and practice of all games of hazard, with easy rules to calculate the probabilities of events.

The *Literary and Scientific Calendar*, containing a biographical account of Living Authors, the publication of which has been retarded by the laborious researches which it required, is now in the press, and will certainly appear early in 1814.

EQUELS AND ROMANCES.

A new Novel is in the press, by the author of the *Blind Child*, it is called *Mystery and Confidence*. Also a *Sentimental Journey*

through Margate and Hastings. By Dr. Comparative, Jun.

The following Novels will shortly appear: the *Northern Metropolis*, in 3 volumes: *Pleasure and Pain*, by Anna Weston, in 3 volumes; *Sirathmay*, or *Scenes in the North*, in 2 volumes.

Will be published shortly, *Patronage*, by Miss Edgeworth, author of *Tales of Fashionable Life*, *Castle Rackrent*, &c. &c.

A Continuation of *Early Lessons*, viz. Frank-Rosamond, and Harry and Lucy, will shortly be put to press by the same author.

Lady Morgan, formerly Miss Owenson, has in the press a national tale after the manner of the *Wild Irish Girl*.

PHILOLOGY.

Mr. Crabb's new work on the Synonyms of the English Language, in three octavo volumes, is in a considerable state of forwardness.

M. D'Hassendonek's Dutch and English Grammar, with Practical Exercises, Dialogues, Commercial Letters, &c. in a duodecimo volume, is nearly ready for publication.

POETRY.

Mr. Cottle is preparing for the press, a Poem of some extent, entitled *Messias*.

The Parent's Poetical Anthology; being a selection of English Poems, primarily designed to assist in forming the taste and sentiments of young readers, is at press, in a duodecimo volume.

POLITICS.

In a few days will be published, Letters, addressed to Lord Liverpool and the Parliament, on the Preliminaries of Peace. By Calvus.

THEOLOGY.

W. Jones, author of the *History of the Waldenses*, is preparing a Biblical Dictionary, on an improved plan, adapted equally to the use of ministers, and families.

Sermons, or Short Sermons, with Anecdotes, by Miss Hawkins, and Mr. H. Hawkins, will appear in the course of next month.

The Rev. David Williams shortly will publish, in a small volume, a historical sketch of the opinions and doctrines of the various religions in the world.

Dr. Madan's Translation of *Grotius de Veritate Religionis Christianæ*, with the additional books of Le Clerc. It is adapted to the Latin text of Mr. Hewitt's edition, printed at the Clarendon press in 1807, and copious notes, by Grotius, Le Clerc, Dean Clarke, L'Oste, and Madan, will be added.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A History of the Hundred of Edisbury, in Cheshire. By Geo. Ormond, Esq. M. A., F.R.S. of Charlton, near Chester, is in considerable forwardness, which may probably be

followed by the other Hundreds. The pedigrees of the extinct and existing country Families are about forty; and the principal subjects of the hundred are the castles of Benston and the sites of those of Frodsham and Northwick, the Seven Lowes and other tumuli in the forest of Delaware, the Camps of Edisburgh and Kelsborough, Ince Grange, Bonbury College, and the Abbey of Vale Royale.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Mr. Salt's Second Voyage to Abyssinia, undertaken by order of Government, is printing uniformly with Lord Valentia's Travels, and will be accompanied with a map of the country on an extended scale, several charts, views, &c.

The Second and concluding volume of Langsdorff's Voyages and Travels is in the press.

Mr. Giesecke is preparing for the press an Account of his Seven Year's Residence in Greenland, and his mineralogical discoveries during that period.

A second edition of Col. Pinckney's Travels in the South of France, will speedily be published, in a thick octavo volume.

Captain Lisiansky's (of the Russian navy) interesting Voyage Round the World, is now printing, and in great forwardness, the accompanying curious plates and charts are also nearly engraved. This voyage promises much new and interesting information respecting the navigation of the South Sea.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

Observations on the Barrenness of Fruit Trees, and the Means of Prevention and Cure, with a Plate. By P. Lyon. 8vo, 5s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Biographical Dictionary, Volume XII. Edited by Alexander Chambers, F. S. A. 8vo, 12s.

Musical Biography; or, Memoirs of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Musical Composers and Writers, who have flourished in the different Countries of Europe, during the last three Centuries, and including the Memoirs of those who are now living. 2 vols. 8vo, 11. 4s.

Memoirs of Goldoni, the celebrated Italian Dramatist, written by Himself. Translated by John Black. 2 vols. 8vo, 11. 1s.

The same Work in French, 2 vols. 8vo, 11. 1s.

Volumes III. and IV. of a Translation of the Historical and Literary Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Baron Grimm and Diderot. 8vo, 11. 8s.

The original Work in French, 4 vols. 8vo, 21. 14s.

The Memoirs of a celebrated Literary and

Political Character, from the Resignation of Sir Robert Walpole, in 1742, to the Establishment of Lord Chatham's Second Administration, in 1757; containing Strictures on some of the most distinguished men of that time. Written by Himself. 8vo, 7s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Maternal Solitude for a Daughter's Best Interests. By Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar, fools cap octavo, with a beautiful frontispiece, 5s.

GEOLOGY.

An Essay on the Theory of the Earth. Translated from the French of M. Cuvier, Perpetual Secretary of the French Institute, Professor and Administrator of the Museum of Natural History, &c. By Robert Kerr, F. R. S. and F. A. S. Edinburgh. With Mineralogical Notes, and an Account of Cuvier's Geological Discoveries, by Professor Jameson. 8vo, 8s.

HISTORY.

The Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485, with a Life of Richard III, till he assumed the Regal Power. By W. Hutton, F. A. S. S. The Second Edition, with Additions by J. Nichols, F. S. A. and 11 Plates. 8vo, 12s. —The Additions may be had separate, price 5s.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

The Medical Pocket Book, for 1814, containing ruled Pages for each Day's Memorandums and Cash Account; correct Lists of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons; the Master and Acting Members of the Apothecaries' Company; a complete Account of the Lectures delivered at the Hospitals, &c. and a Pharmacopoeia from the Manuscript of an eminent Physician. Neatly bound in red leather with pockets, 7s.

Medical Transactions, published by the College of Physicians in London, Vol. IV. 8vo, 12s.—Vols. I, II, and III. 11. 4s.

The Anatomical Instructor; or an Illustration of the modern and most approved methods of Preparing and Preserving the Different Parts of the Human Body, and of Quadrupeds, by Injection, Corrosion, Maceration, Distention, Articulation, Modelling, &c. with a variety of Copper-plates. By Thomas Pole, Surgeon. A New Edition, with additional Notes. 12mo, 7s.

METAPHYSICS.

Researches into the Physical History of Man. By James Cowles Prichard, M. D. F. L. S. &c. 8vo, 16s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adjourned Debate at the East India House, at a General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, on Wednesday, the 16th Oct. 1813, on the Subject of procuring competent Authority to charge the Property Tax on the Dividends upon the Territorial Revenues of the

Company, and for increasing the Salary of the Directors. By the Editor of the former Debates. 3s. 6d.

Germany. Translated from the French of the Baroness Stael Holstein. 3 vols. 8vo, 11. 16s.

De l'Allemagne. 3 tom. 8vo, 11. 16s.

The Ruminator: containing a Series of Moral, Critical, and Sentimental Essays. By Sir Egerton Brydges, K. J. M. P. 2 vols. 8vo, 18s.

A Complete General Analytical Index to the Edinburgh Review, from Oct. 1802 to 1812. Comprehending, in one Alphabetical Series, distinct References to all the Names of Authors reviewed, Titles of Books reviewed, Authorities cited or quoted, public Questions discussed, and all incidental matters: to which are prefixed, for greater facility and promptitude of reference to the several Articles, a separate Index of Books reviewed, and another of Authors reviewed. 8vo, 15s.

A Map of Palestine, or the Holy Land, with an Historical Account of the Israelites, from the earliest Period of their History, to their Final Dispersion, selected from the writings of William Croxall, D. D. Archdeacon of Salop, on a large sheet of Atlas paper, and coloured. Sheet, 7s. 6. Canvas and case, 11s. Canvas and Roller, 12.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Natural History of British Insects, explaining them in their several States, with the Periods of their Transformations, their Food, Economy, &c. By E. Donovan, F. L. S. Author of the Natural History of British Birds, Shells, &c. With 36 coloured Plates, the XVth Vol. royal 8vo, 11. 11s.

NOVELS.

Pierre and Adeline; or, the Romance of the Castle. By D. F. Haynes, Esq. 2 vols. 12mo, 12s.

The Splendor of Adversity; a Domestic Story. By the Author of the Black Rock House, Corinna of England, Dead Letter Office, &c. 3 vols. 12mo, 15s.

Amabel; or, Memoirs of a Woman of Fashion. By Mrs. Harvey, Author of the Mourtray Family, &c. 4 vols. 12mo, 11. 8s.

The Bachelor's Heiress; or, a Tale without Mystery. By C. G. Ward, Author of the Daughter of St. Omar, My Native Land, &c. 3 vols. 12mo, 15s.

PHILOLOGY.

Il Lettore Italiano. The Italian Reader; being a Selection of Extracts from the most eminent Italian Writers, beginning with Soave and ending with Dante, forming a Series of Progressive Lessons, the Study of which will enable the Scholar to read and properly

understand the Works of each Writer. By M. Santagnello, Master of Languages, Author of a new and compendious Italian Grammar, the Italian Translation of Elizabeth, &c. 12mo, 6s.

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POETRY.

Poetical Trifles, written on various Subjects, Serious and Comic. By Edward Trapp Pilgrim. The Second Edition, with several Pieces never before published, and a fine Frontispiece by Rhodes. 8vo, 4s.

The Missionary; a Poem. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

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Chevy Chase, a Poem, founded on the Ancient Ballad. 4to, 12s.

Modern Accomplishments, or the Boarding School, a tale in verse, sewed, 2s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Key to the Writings of the Principal Fathers of the Christian Church, who flourished during the first three Centuries, in Eight Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford, 1813, at the Lecture founded by the late Rev. J. Bampton. Dedicated, by permission, to the Lord Bishop of Durham, By the Rev. J. Collinson, M. A. Rector of Gateshead, Durham. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

The Operations of the Holy Ghost, illustrated and confirmed by Scriptural Authorities; in a Series of Sermons, evincing the Wisdom and Consistency of the Economy of Grace; with Notes and Illustrations, exhibiting the Evidences of the Truth, and the Authorities of the Doctrine, from the Primitive Church, and the Church of England. Dedicated, by permission to the Lord Bishop of London. By the Rev. Frederick Nolan, a Presbyterian of the United Church. 8vo, 12s.

An Easy Grammar of Sacred History, containing the Principal Events in the Old and New Testament. The Second Edition, considerably enlarged, and illustrated by Maps, &c. By Mary Ann Randall, Percy House, Bath. 18mo, 4s. bound.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Additional Plates, with further Additions and Corrections, for the First Volume of Magna Britannia, containing the Counties of Bedford, Berks, and Bucks. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A. M. F. R. S. F. A. and L. S. Rector of Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire; and Samuel Lysons, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. Keeper of his Majesty's Records in

the Tower of London. 4to, 11. 1s. and on large paper, 11. 11s. 6d.

A copious Index to Pennant's Account of London, arranged in strict alphabetical order. By Thos. Downs, royal quarto, sewed, 15s.

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TRAVELS.

Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia, during the Year 1807 and 1808, by command of the Russian Government. By Julius Von Klaproth, Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, &c. 4to.

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mand, François, Russe, par Heym, 5 vol. 4to, br. Mockba 1809, £2. 2s.—Ditto complet François-Russe, après la dernière édition de Dictionnaire de l'Académie François, par Tatischeff, 2 thick vol, well bound, Petersburg 1798, £4. 4s.—Dictionnaire François-Suedois et Suedois-François, 12mo, dem. rel. Upsala 1800, 12s.—Don Quixote, translated from the French of Florian into Russian, by M. Osipott, 2 vol, 12mo, sewed plates, Mockba 1812, 14s.—Für Reisende in Schweden; or, Assistance to German Travellers in Sweden, 32mo, sewed, Göttingburg 1812, 2s. 6d.—Grammar of the Russian and English Languages, by M. Robinet, 8vo, sewed, Mockba 1812, 15s.—Infant Academy, or New Gallery of Figures, for the Use of Children; containing interesting subjects from nature, the arts, sciences, &c. in five languages, viz. Russian, French, German, Italian, and English, 2 vol, 4to, well bound, many plates, Mockba 1807, £3. 2s.—Letter Writer, in the Russian language, half bound, 12mo. 1793. 7s.—Lexicon Deutsch-Russisches, 2 vol, 8vo, well bd. in 1, St. Petersburg 1798, £2. 2s.—Livres de Lecture et d'Exercice; contenant des anecdotes historiques, pensées morales, &c. en François et en Russe, 8vo, sewed, Mockba 1811, 12s.—LKamstramma Skrifter af Kotzebue, 8vo, Stockholm 1796, 3s. 6d.—Macdonald's Resa Genom endel af Sverge Vartiden, Göttingburg 1809. 2s. 6d.—Millot's General History, translated from the French into Russian, 9 vol, 8vo, sewed, Mockba 1804, £3. 3s.—Moberg's Grammar for Swedes to learn English, 8vo, sewed 10s. 6d.—Moller's Swedisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch, 4to, half bound, Leipzig, 1808, £2. 2s.—Oxenstjerna's Poetical Works, in Swedish, 2 vol. 8vo, sewed £1. 1s.—Radcliffe's Adeline, translated into Swedish, 3 vol, 8vo, boards, Göttingburg, 15s.—Sondag's Bladet, a periodical religious work, in the Swedish language, Nos. 1 to 50, sewed, in 1 vol. 12mo, Göttingburg 1812-1813, 8s.—Stranger's Guide through Sweden, containing general remarks on Sweden, curiosities, list of roads, &c. also English and Swedish Dialogues, &c. 18mo, sewed, Göttingburg 1813, 8s.—Tom Jones, in the Russian language, 4 vol, 12mo, sewed, Mockba 1787, £2. 2s.—Travels of a Bible, in the Swedish language, 12mo, sewed, 1810, 2s. 6d.—Vicar of Wakefield, in the Russian language, 12mo, bound, Mockba 1796, 10s. 6d.—Vocabulaire François-Suedois et Suedois-François, 8vo, neatly half bound, Stockholm 1773, 12s.—Voltaire's Reign of Lewis the Fourteenth, in Russian, 4 vol, 8vo, sewed, Mockba 1809.—£2. 12s. 6d. Universal Secretary, in the Russian language, 8vo, bound, Mockba 1796, 12s.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

Dr. Merriman, Physician-Acoucheur to the above Hospital, to the Westminster General Dispensary, and the Parochial Infirmary of St. George, Hanover Square, will commence his Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Monday January 24, at half past ten o'clock.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—*Homo sum :**Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

SOUTH AFRICA.

BIBLE AND SCHOOL COMMISSION INSTITUTED AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Government Advertisement.

The two great pursuits, that seem universally on the present day, to occupy the attention of that portion of the civilized world which is not actually engaged in war, or involved in its mournful consequences, are—the more extensive circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and—the solid Establishment of such a system of Education, as will enable the people to reach and behold the divine light contained in those sacred writings.

All that will inspire benevolence, charity, and peace among men—all that will promote good order in society—all that will make the faithful subject, as well as the useful and amiable individual—in fine, all that will crush vice, and rear up virtue—that will secure happiness in this life, and afford the best hope of heaven in the world to come, is to be found therein.

Therefore, the good, the wise, and philanthropic part of mankind, have now devoted themselves to the plain and practical consideration of such measures, as will secure the great effect in view—the study of the Scriptures.

“Education” alone “can accomplish it.”

Unless then, a due proportion of education, by the operation and authority of government, prevail in a country, throughout all classes of its inhabitants, every reflecting man will deem it vain, and a waste of good intention and generous spirit, to expect, that the unconnected distribution of the Bible, can produce that expanded knowledge of sacred truth, which, in the comprehensive and undistinguishing view of humanity, should be the lot of all.

An appeal is therefore now made to the whole inhabitants of this great colony, to establish a system of education, that will give the required understanding of the Scriptures, and, at the same time, lay the foundations, among the humbler ranks of civilised, moral, and industrious life.

Were any incitement wanting, but that of the benevolent and patriotic spirit, inherent in the settlement, observation may be directed to the words and acts of all the good and great in Europe, displayed in every recent publication; and it will be seen, that the highest and most illustrious names have led the way, and that

even the whole splendour and influence of royalty, throughout all its branches, is united in this sublime work.

It had been in the contemplation of this government, to direct a general taxation through the several districts, commensurate with the expences (however fluctuating) of School Education within the province; and nothing, if through necessity it be resorted to, can be more just and equal, than the operation of this assessment; but rather let it be now assumed with confidence, that a cold and calculating measure of this nature, will not satisfy the impatient ardour of the public; and that the whole body of the community, according to their ability, will anxiously press forward to create a common and extensive fund, which will, alike, secure the incessant distribution of the Scriptures, and the uniform progress of education.

The School Commission, to whom the government and the public are so much indebted for their zealous and enlightened labours, will be earnestly solicited, not only to continue, but enlarge their sphere of superintendence and action; and with assurance it is admitted, that, as the means to do good and promote the best interests of the colony, will be increased and put under their guard, they, in proportion will overlook the additional trouble imposed upon them, and gladly enter upon a further task, that promises so heartfelt a reward.

The Governor will in future be stiled the Patron of the “Bible and School Commission,” the designation hereafter of the establishment, that he may invariably give the whole weight of Government to the progress of the institution, and the aid and support of its finance.

The Colonial Secretary will also be added to the Bible and School Commission, that the most direct means may be pursued to advance and accelerate its operations.

The Military Chaplain and the Minister of Simons Town will be appointed regular Members; and the clergymen of the country districts, being already Honorary Members, are expected upon their visits to Cape Town, to more fully impart to the Bible and School Commission, the circumstances of their respective parishes, and communicate whatever, in their opinion, is likely to aid the special object in view.

The expenditure of the fund in agitation, will be laid before the public in the gazette, at the expiration of every six months, and a detailed account given of the Bibles distributed in each required language, and of every other measure, adopted to widely extend “religious education.”

The respective contributions, with the aggregate sum, will also appear in each succeeding paper.

They will be received by the Dep. Colonial Secretary, Receiver General, Directors of the Bank, Secretaries to the Orphan Chamber and School Commission, Dep. Fiscal at Simons Town, and all landdrosts, dep. landdrosts, and clergymen in the country districts, and deposited in the Discount Bank.

Every well-wisher of this colony, in the just pride to place it upon the foundation, and in the rank, it may so well aspire to—every friend to the human race, has now the opportunity to substantiate his sentiments; and by positive act, shew that gratitude to the protecting Deity, so much called for, if he duly reflect upon the peace and security, the ease and comfort this settlement enjoys beyond the lot, perhaps, of any other portion of the globe.

Castle of Good Hope, 1st July, 1813.

By command of His Excellency
the Governor,

(Signed) H. ALEXANDER, Sec.

•• The smallest contributions will be esteemed proofs of the same religious and patriotic spirit, as the highest donations.

ADDITIONAL ADDRESS.

As it may be supposed, that many, who have read the last week's Gazette, are both imperfectly informed of what is principally intended by "the more extensive circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and the solid establishment of a correspondent System of Education," the members of the Bible and School Commission are desirous, by the following remarks, to place in a clearer light, the real tendency and the distinguished usefulness of the plan made known by the government advertisement of last Saturday.

The Bible, comprehending the revealed truths of which we make profession, as it must be in highest estimation with, ought to be in the hands of every Christian. From a due sense of this, several Christians, at different periods, have formed themselves into societies, or have collected the necessary means, with a view to bring the Bible in every language, in which Christ is preached and the doctrines of Christianity are professed, within the reach of their poorer and less enlightened fellow-Christians. The most extensive endeavours of this sort, have been made lately in Great Britain, and by the generous and pious zeal of the numerous and wealthy friends of Christianity in that kingdom, several Christian nations in Europe, in Asia, and America, who did not possess the Bible in their native language, or could not obtain it without difficulty and heavy expence, have been amply, and in many instances, gratuitously supplied. The continent of Africa, among all these, till now, is the least enlightened by the light of the

Gospel; and as the colony of the Cape of Good Hope is perhaps the most extensive Christian dominion in all that continent, every one ought fervently to wish, that our blessed religion may be most universally known and established here; that the means which are now within our reach, for bringing men to the knowledge and practice of this religion, may be multiplied here—may be so improved and established, as to diffuse if possible, into the more interior countries of benighted Africa, those blessings which we have ourselves enjoyed. It is however certain, that several Christian families in the colony, from their particular situation, have no means nor opportunity of procuring a Bible for themselves, or of supplying their children and servants with it. These circumstances united, have led to the formation of a plan for circulating more extensively the Holy Scriptures in this settlement, and for offering this gift to every one who desires it, through the medium of the Bible and School Commission.

In conjunction with the different clergymen and other Christian teachers in this colony, the Bible and School Commission will endeavour to be informed, where, by whom, in what quantity, and in what language the Bible may be wanted throughout this settlement.

The Bibles requisite, according to such informations, will be ordered by the Bible and School Commission, such will be distributed to the indigent, either at reduced prices, or gratuitously. Moreover, every benefactor (to the funds of the Bible and School Commission) of the sum of 100 Rds. at once, or any annual subscriber for 50 Rds. will be entitled to purchase, at the amount of two-thirds of his donation, at reduced prices from the Bible and School Commission. Every benefactor and subscriber besides this, will be entitled to receive every six months, a short printed account of the proceedings of the Bible and School Commission, together with an abstract of receipts and disbursements.

That an institution of this nature is deserving of the support of all the inhabitants, not only of Cape Town, but even of the most distant districts, needs not any further demonstration or proof.

The mere distribution, however, of the Bible, especially to this colony, without being accompanied by that education, which must afford the means of understanding it, would be defective. To such who cannot read, or cannot understand what they read, the Bible becomes a closed book, and a useless gift. For this reason, his Excellency the Governor, has some time ago taken measures to establish schools, even in the most distant districts, and to render the means of instruction attainable; notwithstanding these

benevolent measures, there remains a considerable number of children, especially in Cape Town and in the villages, who are not properly educated, partly on account of poverty, partly from a bad mode of teaching, partly from a dislike of exertion, order, and discipline. Government therefore now desires, through the means of the Bible and School Commission, to remedy this also, and to introduce for that purpose, by degrees, the system of education, established in England by Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster; a system, which, being chiefly calculated for the poor and most neglected class of children, has produced the most salutary effects in promoting religious and moral improvement, and therefore has met, as may be seen also in the last week's gazette, with deserved and universal applause. For the better apprehension of this new system, the following abstract has been made of its peculiarities.

1. The tuition of the school by the scholars themselves, becoming the teachers of younger children, by which aid one master is able to teach 1000 children.

2. The children are taught to write on sand, which is found to be particularly attractive to the mind of the child, and to be attended with the most wonderful effect; inasmuch as a child of three years and a half old, has been known in the space of four months to learn and write on the sand board, words of one syllable.

3. The children are taught to spell by papers with the alphabet printed or written in large characters, fixed against the wall, around which the children stand with a tutor to direct them; and instruction is given in arithmetic by dictation from the master.

4. Emulation is excited by putting the best scholars in the highest places in each class, and medals, &c. are given to such who most distinguish themselves.

5. A system of discipline is employed towards the preservation of order, cleanliness, &c.

6. Thus time is saved—as every child in the school is constantly and usefully employed during the hours of attendance; trouble again is avoided, by the mode of marching from their places to be heard by the master or teacher, without noise or confusion, every one knows precisely what he has to do, and care is taken that he does it. The economy too of the new system is evident; sand, slates, and slate-pencils, being substituted for pens, ink, and paper; and sheets of paper with printed or written letters or syllables, that are placed against the wall in the room of books.

The system moreover has been already tried here, in the military schools in this garrison, and has not only been found really practicable, but has been attended with the best success.

It is therefore the desire of the Bible and School Commission, to establish without delay, a public free school in Cape Town, according to this plan, and to make use of all such means for this purpose, as are at hand.

At the same time the Commission will endeavour to obtain from Europe one master at least, who has been trained up according to the system, and who understands the Dutch language. They will also take care to educate in this school young men of character and ability, for the profession of schoolmaster, with a view that such young men in future may fill up the vacancies that occur in the different places through the colony.

The establishing only of one school in Cape Town, according to the principles of the new system, will necessarily lead to the erection of more schools at the villages, upon the same model, and will have a salutary influence upon all other schools, in transferring a spirit of order and discipline, so remarkable in the system, if even they should not be conducted according to the new mode, or be entirely conformed in every detail to its peculiarities.

This then is the manner in which the members of the Bible and School Commission intend to proceed, in order to effect, under the Divine Blessing, “the more extensive circulation of the Holy Scriptures,” and to establish “a solid system of education.”

The main object is—1st, to spread indiscriminately, among all classes of this community, religious light. 2dly, to render the numerous and most neglected class of children, capable of comprehending religious notions and principles of moral conduct—and to do this, through a simple, cheap, and most successful mode of teaching.

What, therefore, some of the religious and philanthropic inhabitants, several years since, have endeavoured already of themselves to accomplish, namely, the spreading of religious and mental improvement, is now to be completed by the united efforts of all. Such is the sacred and benevolent work, which at this moment all friends of religion and the happiness of mankind in this colony are called to support;—this, the work which the eminent Patron His Excellency Sir John Cradock, (in imitation of his illustrious Sovereign and the Royal Family,) and all the members of the Bible and School Commission, trusting in such liberal assistance, will, with the blessing of God, forward with

their best zeal, and to the utmost of their abilities.

Cape Town, July 8th, 1813.

C. FLECK, Act. President.

H. ALEXANDER.

J. H. VON MANGER.

C. H. F. HESSE, Secr.

R. JONES.

P. J. TRUTER, Jr.

C. V. NULDT ONKRWYDY.

.....

* * * The amount of the Subscriptions to effect these benevolent purposes, appears to have reached in a few days to nearly 20,000 Rds., but this will be better known in a short time,

We further hail this beginning to spread the blessings of Education in South Africa as an earnest that in time they will be extended to the *original* natives also. It may not be many years ere the now contradictory epithets "learned Hottentots,"—"polite Kaf-fers," &c. shall be honourably realized.

DIDASCALIA.

DRURY LANE.

Monday, November 22, a new Farce, from the pen of Mr. T. Dibdin, called "*Who's to have her?*" was presented at this theatre. "A new thing?" Quite!—videlicet,—*guardians—nieces—lovers*,—1 in despair—2 in disguise!—"Humorous?" Very!—"What the Devil's" and "*Dumme's*,"—"New dresses?" Splendid novelties!—*slashed sleeves and red stockings*. "Did you understand it?" No. "Did it interest you?" No. "Did you like it?" No. But Munden sung one or two good songs;—and they saved it. "They did?" Yes, "*what the Devil!*" that they did!

November 25, was presented at this theatre the tale of *Nourjahad*. The tale is of Arabian origin, and marks the exuberant fancy of Oriental Novellists. *Nourjahad* is punished for certain transgressions by being subjected to sleeping fits of several years duration;—in the interval his wife and friends become old and die; new faces appear; new patrons, new powers. His *descendants* vex him, reproach him, mortify him. At length, tired of surviving his afflictions, brought to penitence under this discipline, he resolves against his failings, and abandons those sensual enjoyments which he had abused by means of his wealth and favour. At this moment, the Sultan who had directed the whole machinery of the delusion, restores him to his wife, his friends, &c. whom he supposes he has lost;

and the years he supposes he had slept, prove to have been only the *hours* during which he had experienced the effects of a powerful narcotic.

The splendour of this tale and its accompaniments, recommend it to the Theatre: and the scenery was excellent. Perhaps, in respect to brilliancy of decoration, scarcely any thing lately attempted has equalled it. The story admitted whatever might be sumptuous and magnificent; from the character of *Nourjahad* himself, and of the Sultan his master. The opportunity was improved by the scene-painter, and by the dress-maker, who has taken *public* care that the applause due to her merits should not be attributed to another.

.....

It was not without reason that we alluded in our last to the voice of the people, as it might be caught at the Theatre, on occasions which admitted of its being distinctly pronounced. Such, at least, was the opinion of the Manager of Drury Lane, who depended on the popular enthusiasm in behalf of Holland, for the success of a piece *run up* with post-haste, called *Orange Boven, or More Good News!* Circumstances occurred, previous to the representation, which gave somewhat of consequence to the piece, to which it was not entitled from intrinsic merit. It had been submitted to the licenser for inspection, and had past his ordeal; but, for reasons which will be gathered from our *Periscope*, a song or two, thought to bear too hard on the *little* Corsican Emperor of the Great Nation, were countermanded.

Far be it from us to contribute the ass's kick to the dead lion,—or to the sick lion not yet dead. Far be it from us to suffer the theatre to embroil political affairs worse than they are;—which is quite sufficiently, as all the world knows. And yet, as curiosity is naturally hankering after what is *forbidden*, we set one of these *forbidden* songs before our readers;—the press may publish them, though the theatre may not.—Let our readers judge.

SONG.—SIR OLIVER.

If the world be all a stage,
Neither time, nor clime, nor age
Have produced with all their arts,
One to play so many parts,
And lead Europe such a dance,
On the stage of modern France,
As—but, lord, you all guess who I mean O,
Mr. Nap,
You may see,
Is the chap,
Who bat he!
Hey down—ho down, derry, derry, down,
All to fill up the wonderful scene O!

First a Corsican cadet,
 Glad to catch what he can'd get,
 Till (ambition blazing higher,
 In the Revolution's fire,)
 Making war and strife his trade,
 A General he play'd,
 And with red tinged the laurel so green O—
 For, 'tis thought,
 Cunning elf,
 He but fought
 For himself,
 Hey down—ho down, derry, derry, down,
 All to fill up, &c.

To Egypt change the scene,
 With alter'd dress and mien,
 His stage printer goes to work,
 And christens him a Turk,
 Till Sir Sydney and his crew,
 For his exit gave the cue,
 And wither'd his laurels so green O!

Sans adieu,
 Off he flew,
 Left his cause,
 No applause!
 Hey down—ho down, derry, derry, down,
 All to fill up, &c.

Next, at all in the ring.
 Consul, Emperor and King,
 In the plenitude of pow'r,
 He struts and frets his hour,
 Till the sunshine of his reign,
 Was doom'd to set in Spain,
 Among Portugal laurels so green O!
 Luck keeps moving,
 ORANGE BOOVEN!
 In John Bull's shop
 Puts a stop
 To his hey down, ho down, &c.

His friends all turned to foes,
 As every body knows,
 The scene his rule that closed,
 Was by WELLINGTON composed,
 No more he rants and bawls,
 But down his curtain falls.
 While up rise our laurels so green O!
 Dangers cease
 Hopes increase,
 That a lease
 Of long Peace.

Shall hey down, ho down, tumble discord down,
 All to finish the glorious scene O.

As to the piece itself—the subject saved it.
 Such momentary things ought to be viewed
 with favour. It is commendation and recom-
 mendation enough that *orange* was the stand-
 ing joke; that a tall *orange-tree*, decorated
 with flags and streamers, stood in the center
 of a large area, and *witnessed* the dances of
 Holland, England, Austria, Prussia, Russia,

Spain, and Portugal, which were performed
 around it; that almost all the female charac-
 ters were in *orange* coloured dresses, or wore
orange coloured ribbands and trimmings, in
 which loyalty the male characters fully emu-
 lated them:—in short, the whole justified the
 title, *Orange Boven!* The scene was laid in
 an *English* village; and the *Good news* was
 brought to the coast point after point. Two
 young folks contrive to elude an *honest* law-
 yer (more *good news!*)—and contrive to get
 married (more *good news!*) independent of his
 consent. This leads to a wedding, to festi-
 vity, to a fair on the coast, to a vessel at sea,
 decorated with the colours of the allied na-
 tions, and to a temple, the interior of which
 is extremely splendid. Into this temple Bri-
 tannia descends from the clouds, accompanied
 by Caledonia, Hibernia, and *Peace*. She
 delivers a short descant on the successes of the
 allies; and the whole concludes with "God
 save the King" in full chorus. If there were
 present any liberal critics of the French school,
 we would not have them estimate the merit
 of our theatre by this effusion *pro re nata*:
 but if the spies of Buonaparte were attending,
 as we doubt not they were, then we desire
 nothing more than a correct report to their
 master of all they saw and heard;—O, yes;
 we desire one thing more—that the *Moniteur*
 would print their reports without *retroversion!*

The music and dancing were very pretty,
 and the whole was favourably received.

COVENT GARDEN.

A "*Melo-Dramatic-Opera*,"—a title this,
 by the bye, at which our old play-wrights
 would have stared, as incomprehensible, ex-
 cept perhaps Gay, whose "*What d'ye call*
it? a tragi-comi-pastoral-farce," was some-
 thing like it in description: not in meaning
 or merit; No, No.—"*For England, Ho!*"
 was the name of this piece; which implies
 that the scene is laid abroad; in fact, it is
 near Dieppe, in France, and the time is just
 after the American war. An English Old
 Maid and her young niece, having taken up
 their residence in this part of Normandy, the
 niece is *unhappy* enough to have kindled the
 flame of love in two rival heroes, who brave
 the dangers of duel on her account. The
 favoured lover, who wounds his antagonist,
 is arrested, but escapes by favour of a French
 soldier and his wife, to whom he had rendered
 services. A British seaman and his crew also
 stand his friend, and at length success crowns
 his efforts. Other *soi-disant* British charac-
 ters are introduced, who have no originals in
 Britain. The whole manifested an air of
 poverty of imagination, but had some bustle
 and some good scenes.

MORALITY
OF THE
ENGLISH NOVEL AND ROMANCE,

ILLUSTRATED BY
SELECTIONS OF SENTIMENT, CHARACTER, AND DESCRIPTION.

No. XX.

.....
Modern Fashionable Memoirs.

Whether egotism be more prevalent now than it was formerly, I shall not pretend to decide; but as so many people think it important that the world should be made acquainted with their private history, and as the public is so obliging as eagerly to read these details, I do not see why the Memoirs of a Woman of Fashion should be wholly unacceptable, though certainly less *piquant* than some I could mention.

In recording the events of my life, I frankly own, that I am far more sanguine in my hopes of amusing myself, than those who may do me the honour of perusing them; for I have nothing wonderful to relate, and entirely disclaim all pretensions to wit or humour. If, from the ingenuous confession of my errors, any useful inferences may be deduced, so much the better, but I have not the presumption to believe, that any moral dissertation I could write would be half so good as what may be found in works of a superior cast to this trifling composition; therefore I shall very rarely moralize. Having, from my earliest youth, been in the habit of journalizing, the papers before me will supply ample materials for my narrative, and fill up those chasms time may have made in my memory.

I was the only child of the Earl and Countess of Harlingford; and, unfortunately for me, the latter died ere I had completed my tenth year. I felt this loss at first excessively, but with the volatility of childhood I speedily forgot it. How my father was affected I cannot say; I do, however, recollect that he staid at home three whole days, and that, from himself to the kitchen maid, every creature in his house was attired in black. Hitherto my mother had been my sole preceptress, and any little good I can trace in my mind assuredly sprang from the seeds she had sown in it. My father was thoroughly a man of the world; but though I will, as much as possible, soften the shades in his character, to conceal them entirely is incompatible with that fidelity as

an historian to which I pledged myself when I took up my pen; yet all that I can record to his advantage I shall dwell upon with infinite satisfaction.

The charge of a young girl would be to most men rather a heavy burthen, but to a very gay father, such as mine, it was quite insupportable; he therefore hastened to throw it off his shoulders on those of a governess. The person chosen to superintend my education was a Mrs. Hudson, recommended for this office by Lord Harlingford's particular friend, Lady ———, to whom he had long been much attached. This said governess called herself a widow, and she was very plausible in her language and manners to those who had only a slight acquaintance with her; for as an automaton can be made to perform things that appear extraordinary, so could she wind herself upon certain subjects for a given time, but that period past, she sank into a mere non-entity. It was impossible, however, for my father to discover this, as he seldom saw her or me either; indeed, the last place to seek for him was in his own house. Provided Mrs. Hudson had an excellent dinner, and she was so capital a judge of its merits, that I have no doubt she could have composed more instructive *almanacs des gourmands* than those which have been published of late years; provided too, that she was suffered unmolested to recline on a sofa, and that her snuff-box was constantly replenished with the best *bureau de Paris*, she was in very tolerable temper, though better in town than in the country, because there her evenings were frequently enlivened by the visits of a few female gossips, and sometimes she held little snug conferences with a long-nosed, black-bearded man, whom she called cousin, and who was a clerk in one of the public offices. But having none of these consolations in the country, she dozed away the chief part of her time. As for me, I did pretty much what I chose, so long as I did not annoy her. French she spoke perfectly, having passed above half her life in France, and this language was all she was qualified to teach; however, I frequently escaped the drudgery of repeating lessons, as she was subject to violent indigestions. When in London, I was attended by several fashionable masters; but, as Mrs. Hudson never troubled herself to watch our proceedings, their instructions were given and received in a manner equally negligent. But music was an exception, for I had a decided taste for this art, and delighted in its cultivation. I smile now when I recollect to mind the exhibition of certain drawings, in which not three strokes had been done by my pencil, yet they were reckoned *chefs d'œuvre*, because being an heiress I was of course to be a phœno-

menon. Not that my father encouraged any such notion; on the contrary, he scarcely deigned to glance his eye over any of my famous performances, nor did he pay more attention to my musical talents; but his indifference was compensated by the flattery poured into my ear by Mrs Hudson's *coterie*, and by a few persons in a superior station, whom I was permitted occasionally to see as friends and relations of our family. If I had not, in fact, been a beauty, I must pretend that as such I was considered, else what a miserable figure should I cut as the heroine of a tale: and who would be interested in my fate? But I fear I cannot so easily impose myself upon the world as a wit, for a soil will be judged by its productions. Nearly seven years passed thus in the common routine of education; half the year in town, the other half in the country, though my father himself was only stationary in the latter during a couple of months in the shooting season; the rest of his time he spent with his regiment, and in attendance on some favourite sultana, either in London, or in some place of fashionable resort. Whenever he saw me, he never failed to express his astonishment at my growing so fast, but a clouded brow accompanied this remark. Mrs. Hudson on these occasions often made observations that put him quite out of humour.

"Ay, indeed, her ladyship is a very fine tall young lady, and I suppose your lordship will bring her out soon."

"Out, Ma'am! what can you mean! What stuff to put into the head of a child? Out, indeed!"

"Why, my lord, Lady Amabel is very near seventeen, and surely—" "Pray, Ma'am, let us have no more of this nonsense, I shall not bring her out, as you call it, for several years."

Mothers are sometimes supposed to be averse from producing pretty daughters, but fathers of this description are rare, yet Lord Harlingford certainly wished as long as possible to keep me in the back ground; for though not of an age to be introduced into the world, I was old enough to dine at his table; yet, even in the country, I was confined to my own apartment. He was at this period still young, very handsome, and one of the most gallant of men. He had a considerable income; to his regiment, however, he was indebted for a third part of it, and the whole did not suffice for his expenditure, yet he spent nothing at play; but I suspect some of his female friends cost him considerable sums. His real estate and a barony were to devolve upon me in failure of male issue, and this circumstance created a solicitude about

me in the breast of speculating parents, that often annoyed my father exceedingly, as it may easily be guessed that he deprecated the time when *the child*, as he was pleased to call me, would receive some unexceptionable proposal of marriage: to re-enter this state himself had ever been foreign from his thoughts, for he felt happy to be free from every sort of restraint.

Free and Easy.

One warm summer evening, whilst Mrs. Hudson was endeavouring by sleep to shake off the weight of an enormous dinner she had devoured, and that I was engaged in reading a romance, the door flew open, and a large party entered the room. Every one of their faces was new to me, and how they gained admittance into Harlingford House I could not conceive, as no creature was admitted there whenever my father was absent, which was then the case. Mrs. Hudson being thus suddenly roused from her slumbers, was still more astonished than myself, and staring wildly, with her mouth opening to speak, and yet not knowing what to say, she made a most ridiculous figure. As for me, I stood timidly before the strangers, and did not dare to look up, lest I should laugh. A large fat lady, with scarlet cheeks, now introduced herself to me, as Lady Basilden, "And this," continued she, presenting a pretty young girl, "is Miss Basilden, my daughter; that is *Mademoiselle de Belincourt*, *Monsieur l'Abbé Saintdoux*, and my son Theodore. Having told your ladyship our names," added she, "I need not inform you that we are your neighbours, and as such we wish to cultivate your acquaintance." I courtesied in silence, but Mrs. Hudson, whom none of the female party had noticed by any mark of civility, stepped forward, saying, "Your ladyship does Lady Amabel Irveling much honour by this visit, but Lord Harlingford does not yet allow her to receive company."

"His objections to people in general may be right, but it is impossible they can extend to myself and family," replied Lady Basilden haughtily; then turning to me, she said: "Excepting Theodore, who still belongs to Cambridge, we are all fresh come from Paris: we have not been above a fortnight at St. Peter's Abbey, and I hope you and Clara will become friends; she is, I believe, Lady Amabel, about your own age."

I was prevented from making any reply by a frowning glance from Mrs. Hudson, otherwise I should have been happy to speak to Miss Basilden, whose looks pleased me. The mother, attributing my behaviour to shyness, led her daughter to me, and having made us

shake hands, we all seated ourselves. I had now leisure to take a survey of our visitors: Lady Basilden's air and dress were such as I had never seen; the former was bold, and the latter according to the French fashion, which to my unsophisticated eyes appeared absurd. Clara's countenance was engaging, and her whole appearance so elegant, that I secretly longed to be attired exactly as she was.

.....
Toadeaters, à la Française.

Mademoiselle de Belincourt was a little woman, with a yellowish skin, highly rouged, with a pert turned-up nose; she was, however, dressed less extravagantly than her fat companion. The young man had nothing remarkable in his form or apparel; I only wished he would stare less at me, as he frequently made me colour. The *Abbé*, I should never have imagined to have belonged to the church, so finically was his meagre figure adorned: he seldom moved his eyes from the ground, but when he stole a glance around, I thought there was something odious in its expression, and he had a canting tone of voice. Lady Basilden, who was a prodigious talker, now entered into a prolix detail of her travels, drawing comparisons between France and England, and invariably to the disadvantage of her own country. The *Abbé*, who could not speak a word of English, applauded all she said by nods, and occasionally adding, *Ah, oui, miladi a bien raison*. Although I was not qualified to judge whether her preference was well or ill founded, I ventured to inquire wherefore she had left the nation she preferred, to return to one she disliked. "O, I returned home," answered she, "most reluctantly; but my lord is a true John Bull in his notions; and, besides, I have Clara to settle in life, which I could not conveniently do abroad: and then there is Theodore, I must find a wife for him," and she smiled, looking at her son, whose features were distended into a broad grin, which made his face quite detestable. Poor Clara blushed at her mother's indelicacy.

Whilst this vulgar woman's tongue was rattling away on one side of the room, Mrs. Hudson had thought proper to enter into conversation with the French *demoiselle*, to whom she wished to display some of that knowledge, which, as I have before remarked, she kept dried and cured in her brain, to produce on certain occasions. She had settled in her own mind that *Mademoiselle de Belincourt* was Miss Basilden's governess, so she prefaced her discourse with begging to be informed, whether in her instructions to her *élève* she had adopted the new mode of orthography introduced by Voltaire, meaning, after

this introduction, to descend upon his merits as a poet. But *Mademoiselle de Belincourt*, who probably could not spell accurately even a common note, and had perhaps never before in her life heard the word *orthography*, stared at her with astonishment, though perfectly comprehending what she supposed her to be; and, exceedingly offended thereby, she asked, with her small eyes flashing fire, if it were possible she could be addressing herself to her, to the daughter of the *Marquis de Belincourt*? — Mrs. Hudson, quite frightened, begged pardon for her mistake; but the other was not to be pacified, and continued exclaiming at the strange incongruity of taking a person of her condition for a governess. She then deigned to explain her situation with respect to Lady Basilden, whom, she said, she had consented to accompany to England out of pure motives of friendship, but she forbore mentioning that pecuniary difficulties had induced her to pin herself to her English friend as *dame de compagnie*. After this speech she rose from her seat, and approaching Lady Basilden, reminded her, that having fourteen miles to travel, it was high time to be moving homewards. This hint did not seem to be agreeable to her ladyship, nor yet to the gentlemen, for they all with one accord expressed a desire of prolonging their stay; and the young man said he should like monstrously to see the house and gardens. But Mrs. Hudson, foiled in her intentions of shewing how well she was acquainted with French literature, and mortified by the neglect of the whole party, positively declared the earl's injunctions should be obeyed, and they were peremptory, that Harlingford should not be made a show-place.

"La, ma'am," cried Lady Basilden, "we don't want you to stir; Lady Amabel will have the goodness to accompany us."

"*Ah! mon Dieu! nous verserons en chemin; déjà le jour baisse;*" exclaimed *Mademoiselle de Belincourt*.—"We had better depart, mamma," said the young lady, "my arm is already black and blue, as *mademoiselle* pinched me every instant coming hither, crying out *nous allons périr*: and should it be dark before we reach St. Peter's, she will be in fits."

"Well, then, we must go; but I hope, Lady Amabel, that you will soon return my visit," said Lady Basilden, as she moved towards the door. The *Abbé* advanced to offer her his arm, but in passing me he had the audacity to seize and squeeze my hand, which I snatched away indignantly. *Mademoiselle de Belincourt*, who had observed this transaction, exclaimed, shrugging her shoulders, "*Fi, donc!*" and I have since learned that

motives of jealousy excited her anger against him.

.....
Paternal Indifference.

No sooner had our guests departed, than Mrs. Hudson flew down to the lodge to scold the porter for having admitted them: he protested he was not to blame, for the fat lady would take no denial, and threatened to acquaint his lord with his rudeness, in refusing admittance to a person of her consequence, and who was well known to him. My governess, having thus evaporated her anger, next amused herself in dissecting our late visitors, and I assisted her with my remarks; after which we let the subject sleep for the present. About a week afterwards, my father, accompanied by Mr. Lettridge, an eminent lawyer, whom he consulted relative to his affairs, honoured Harlingford with his company. He arrived early on the day I had completed my seventeenth year; it was, however, a circumstance he did not recollect till reminded of it by Mrs. Hudson.

"Is it possible!" cried he; "can that child really be seventeen? How time passes!"—"Very fast indeed, my lord; and her ladyship is remarkably womanly in her manner and appearance."

"You take due pains to convince her of this, ma'am," said the earl, peevishly. Our dinner-bell at that moment rang: it was always a joyful summons to Mrs. Hudson, and she was hurrying me away, when Mr. Lettridge interfered, by intreating my father to suffer me to grace (as he was pleased to say) his table at least on my birth-day. The request was granted, and Mrs. Hudson did not grumble, for she privately stole off, and took proper measures to enable her stomach patiently to wait for a later dinner. Partaking of this meal with my father was quite an event to me, and he seemed pleased with my behaviour. During the dessert, when the servants had withdrawn, Mrs. Hudson, apprehending Lord Harlingford would hear of Lady Basilden's visit related to him all the circumstances annexed to it. He looked full of astonishment, and was half inclined to be angry with her, till she convinced him how impossible it had been to prevent the entrance of the intruders. "Who is this Lady Basilden?" asked Mr. Lettridge.

.....
Upstarts described.

"A low citizen's daughter," answered my father; "and her vulgar husband is the son of a contractor, who, by cheating the public, amassed a considerable fortune: nevertheless,

he got himself made a baronet, acquired parliamentary interest, and, since his death, his son Nicholas managed this so skilfully, that by his borough and his dinars he contrived to obtain an Irish peerage. People fed famously at his table some years ago: I myself can vouch for the super-excellence of his cook, and his wines."

A sigh escaped from Mrs. Hudson's bosom, foreboding that she should never taste any of these good things. My father continued his history of the Basilden family. "Partly by dabbling in the funds, and partly by extravagant entertainments, this mushroom lord seriously injured his fortune, and his wife persuaded him to put his estate at nurse, and go abroad. Where they took up their abode, and what they did during several years I know not; but some months since a rich ironmonger, who had the honour of calling Lady Basilden his niece, was so obliging as to die, and bequeath her all his wealth. The mortgage on St. Peter's Abbey was paid off, and the owners returned to inhabit it, with the agreeable appendages of *Monsieur l'Abbé*, and *Mademoiselle de Belincourt*, who have by their respective talents insinuated themselves into Lady Basilden's good graces. I heard by chance, lately, a good many particulars relative to this crew;"—and in a whisper to Mr. Lettridge, Lord Harlingford said something I did not understand, but he added aloud, "I know her views well enough."

"She cannot, surely, have the presumption to think of such a thing," cried Mr. Lettridge.

"Yes, yes, she has; but I would first see the whole upstart race at the devil.—Pray, Amabel," said my father, turning to me. "what sort of a looking youth is the hopeful heir of this family?"

"I hardly know," answered I; "for I paid him little attention; but I observed once that he looked very disagreeable."

"The young gentleman," added Mrs. Hudson, "was, I believe, put out of countenance, by his mother's talking of getting him a wife; and she rolled her eyes from him to Lady Amabel."

"She did!" exclaimed my father; "I'll roll her in her native dirt, if she brings him hither. But now both of you mark me:—If ever any of these vulgar people should obtrude themselves upon you, be blind, deaf, and dumb to them: this prohibition is particularly addressed to you, Amabel; and now you had better go and take a walk with Mrs. Hudson; and so adieu."—*Mrs. Harvey's Amabel, or, Woman of Fashion.*

OBSERVATIONS RELATIVE TO THE NEAR AND
DISTANT SIGHT OF DIFFERENT PERSONS.

BY JAMES WARE, ESQ. F. R. S.

The following Excerpta from a paper of Mr. Ware's, in the Philosophical Transactions, recently published, relate to a subject of great importance to many individuals, and to the community at large. Unhappily that part of the public, to which literature and instruction must look for support, is most deeply interested in the matter. If, therefore, it be possible to guard those persons, by caution, against aggravating their disease, and further, to lead them to the adoption of the most likely remedies, it is a service done, not to themselves only, but to the world.

Study, too long continued—injudiciously continued, without necessary intervals, may render hopeless of cure that incipient disorder, which might have had no consequences in a different mode of life. The fact is clearly stated by Mr. Ware, and explained by Sir C. Blagden. The appointment of Providence, in attaching so great a proportion of our species to the labours of the field, appears, under the present considerations, with augmented wisdom. The open air and general exercise, contribute to the perfection and preservation of the sense of sight, as well as of the general health.

But, we confess, that we have a further view in selecting this paper, with its appendix. We have had repeated opportunities of witnessing and lamenting the effects of premature extent, or progress of education. Sir Charles thinks, that had he relieved his eyes by intermission of study, or by adoption of field sports, he might have escaped the near-sightedness under which he labours. We coincide in this opinion; and we add, that the training up of young girls to fine-works and embroidery with too much emulation, has, to our knowledge, produced fatal effects on the sight, in after life. It is not felt at first: diligence, spirit, and applause, induce female youth to exertion: they do too much, and when called to perform the duty of mothers, their eyes fail them, and recourse to spectacles is the conse-

quence early in the years of middle life. We do, therefore, strongly insist with governesses, parents, and others, that they moderate that pride in the accomplishment of young ladies under their care, which has led, and still leads, to consequences so disastrous in innumerable instances.

While on this subject, we would extend these cautions further:—the foundations of many other diseases are often, very often, laid at school, in precocious attainments. By attempting too much, the bodily health is injured, the bodily frame is weakened; bilious disorders, as they are called, ensue; and to speak out our apprehension clearly, we are not without conjectures, that the increase of aberration of mind throughout our country may, in many instances, be too justly attributed to the pride of schoolmasters and governesses, in respect to the *forwardness*, and surprizing abilities of the youth under their tuition; always implying a consequent compliment to their own skill in their profession. We say this freely, because it is impossible that any should accuse us of intending to impede learning; our object is to direct it judiciously.

.....

Near-sightedness usually comes on between the ages of ten and eighteen. The discovery of it most commonly arises from accident; and, at first, the inconvenience it occasions is so little, that it is not improbable the imperfection would remain altogether unnoticed, if a comparison were not instituted with the sight of others, or if the experiment were not made of looking through a concave glass. Among persons in the inferior stations of society, means are rarely resorted to for correcting slight defects of this nature; and, indeed, I have reason to believe the imperfection in such people is not unfrequently overcome by the increased exertions that are made by the eye to distinguish distant objects. This, however, is not the case, in the present day, with persons in the higher ranks of life. When these discover that their discernment of distant objects is less quick or less correct than that of others, though the difference may be very slight, influenced perhaps by fashion more than by necessity, they immediately have recourse to a concave glass; the natural consequence of which is, that their eyes, in a short time, become so fixed in the state require

ing its assistance, that the recovery of distant vision is rendered afterwards extremely difficult, if not quite impossible. With regard to the proportion between the number of near-sighted persons in the different ranks of society, I have taken pains to obtain satisfactory information, by making inquiry in those places where a large number in these several classes are associated together.

I have inquired, for instance, of the surgeons of the three regiments of foot guards, which consist of nearly ten thousand men; and the result has been, that near-sightedness, among the privates, is almost utterly unknown. Not half a dozen men have been discharged, nor half a dozen recruits rejected, on account of this imperfection, in the space of nearly twenty years: and yet many parts of a soldier's duty require him to have a tolerably correct view of distant objects; as of the movements of the fugleman in exercise, and of the bull's eye when shooting at the target; the want of which might furnish a plausible apology for a skulker to screen himself from duty, or to get his discharge from the service. I pursued my inquiries at the Military School at Chelsea, where there are thirteen hundred children, and I found that the complaint of near-sightedness had never been made among them until I mentioned it; and there were then only three who experienced the least inconvenience from it. After this, I inquired at several of the colleges in Oxford and Cambridge; and, though there is a great diversity in the number of students who make use of glasses in the various colleges, they are used by a considerable proportion of the whole number in both Universities; and, in one college in Oxford, I have a list of the names of not less than thirty-two out of one hundred and twenty-seven, who wore either a hand glass or spectacles, between the years 1803 and 1807. It is not improbable, that some of these were induced to do it solely because the practice was fashionable; but, I believe, the number of such is inconsiderable, when compared with that of those whose sight received some small assistance from them, though this assistance could have been dispensed with, without inconvenience if the practice had not been introduced. The misfortune resulting from the use of concave glasses is this, that the near-sightedness is not only fixed by it, but a habit of inquiry is induced with regard to the extreme perfection of vision; and, in consequence of this, frequent changes are made for glasses that are more and more concave, until at length the near-sightedness becomes so considerable, as to be rendered seriously inconvenient and afflicting. It should be remembered, that, for common purposes, every near-sighted eye can see with nearly equal accuracy through two glasses, one of which is one number

deeper than the other; and though the sight be, in a slight degree, more assisted by the deepest of these than by the other, yet, on its being first used, the deepest number always occasions an uneasy sensation, as if the eye was strained. If, therefore, the glass that is most concave be at first employed, the eye, in a little time, will be accommodated to it, and then a glass one number deeper may be used with similar advantage to the sight; and if the wish for enjoying the most perfect vision be indulged, this glass may soon be changed for one that is a number still deeper, and so in succession, until at length it will be difficult to obtain a glass sufficiently concave to afford the assistance that the eye requires.

Near-sightedness is seldom alike in the two eyes, and a few cases have come under my observation, in which one eye of the same person has had a near, and the other a distant sight.

Dr. Wells, in his ingenious paper, published in the Second Part of the Transactions of the Royal Society in the year 1811, has taken pains to ascertain, whether the power by which the eye is adjusted to see at different distances, depends in any degree on the faculty in the pupil of dilating and contracting; and whether its fixed dilatation has any influence in preventing an accurate view of near objects. This last-mentioned effect Dr. Wells relates to have taken place remarkably in the case of Dr. Cutting, whose pupil being fixed in a dilated state by the action of the extract of belladonna, perfect vision of a near object was removed, as the dilatation advanced, from six inches (which was the nearest distance at which Dr. Cutting could distinctly see the image of the flame of a candle reflected from the bulb of a small thermometer) to seven inches in thirty minutes, and to three feet and a half in three quarters of an hour.

I have seen many instances in which old persons, who have been long accustomed to use convex glasses of considerable power, have recovered their former sight at the advanced age of eighty or ninety years, and have then had no further need of them. Dr. Porterfield was of opinion, that in such cases the amendment is occasioned by a decay of *adepts* at the bottom of the orbit; in consequence of which the eye, from a want of the usual support behind, is brought, by the pressure of the muscles on its sides, into a kind of oval figure, in which state the retina is removed to its due focal distance from the flattened cornea. But if a morbid absorption of *adepts* at the bottom of the orbit were sufficient to restore the presbyopic to a good sight, it might be expected that a morbid accumulation of *adepts* in this part would produce a presbyopic or distant sight. This, however, has not happened in any of the cases that have come under my notice. On the contrary, in some

such persons, a degree of near-sightedness has been induced by the accumulation: and in others the sight, with regard to distance, has not been affected by it. It appears to me more probable, that this remarkable revolution in the sight of old persons is occasioned by an absorption of part of the vitreous humor; in consequence of which, the sides of the sclerotica are pressed inward, and the axis of the eye, by this lateral pressure, is proportionably lengthened. An alteration of this kind is also sufficient to explain the reason, why such aged persons retain the power of distinguishing objects at a distance, at the same time that they recover the faculty of seeing those that are near; since the lengthened axis of the eye leaves the power by which it is adjusted to see at different distances, precisely in the same state in which it was before the lengthening of the axis took place.

Near-sighted persons do not appear to possess the same extent of vision that is enjoyed by those who have a distant sight. Being near-sighted, I have repeatedly endeavoured to ascertain my own range of vision: and I find, by examining the focus of my right eye through the above-mentioned optometer, that I see two converging lines, which appear to meet, with very slight variations, at the distance of three inches from the eye; and no effort I am able to make can keep these lines united further than the distance of four inches and a quarter. They then separate, and continue to diverge; with my left eye, the lines do not appear to meet nearer than four inches, and they continue united as far as five inches and a quarter, after which they also separate and diverge; so that the range of distinct vision in me does not extend further than an inch and a quarter in either eye; and within these distances I always hold a book when I read.—I find also the following rule, for determining the concavity of the glass that is best adapted for near-sighted persons, to be perfectly correct with respect to myself, and, I believe, it may be safely adopted by those who, from distance or any other cause, are unable to suit themselves at the shop of an expert optician. The rule is this. Multiply the distance at which the person reads with ease (which, with my left or best eye, is five inches,) by that at which he wishes to read, which may be said to be twelve inches; divide the product, sixty, by seven, the difference between the two, and it leaves nearly nine inches for the focus of the concave glass that shall produce the desired effect. This is the exact concavity of the glass that I am obliged to use, to enable me to read with ease; and it answers to that sold under the name of No. 6; which I am informed by Mr. Blunt the optician, is a double concave glass, ground on a tool of eight inches radius on one side, and

eleven inches on the other, the mean between which is very nearly nine inches. With a glass of this description I can read the smallest print; but to distinguish distant objects I am obliged to look through that denominated No. 9, by opticians, which is ground on a tool of nine inches radius on both sides. In this respect, my eye has varied from what it was a few years ago, when I was able to distinguish both near and distant objects correctly, through No. 8. This is ground to a radius of eight inches on one side, and six inches on the other, and with it I can still read a type like that in which the Transactions of the Royal Society are printed; but am unable to distinguish through it many distant objects, which I formerly used to see distinctly.—Hence it appears that my eyes have a confined range of distinct vision, extending only to an inch, or an inch and a quarter; and that they remain nearly in the same state in which they were many years ago with regard to near objects, but have lost a part of the power which they formerly possessed, of adjusting themselves to distant ones. In this last respect, they differ from the eyes of those who have naturally a distant sight, since, as such persons advance in life, they usually retain the power of distinguishing distant objects, but lose that of seeing those that are near. It appears to militate also against the common observation, that as near-sighted persons grow older they become less near-sighted; since my eyes, on the contrary, are more near-sighted, at the age of fifty-five, than they were at twenty-five, and I am now obliged to employ deeper concave glasses than I then used to see distant objects, though I am not able to see distinctly through them things that are near.

In addition to these cases, I beg leave to add the information I have received from an eminent mathematical instrument-maker, about fifty years of age, who has long made use of convex glasses to assist his sight in reading. He tells me, that when he has been employed many hours together, for several successive days, in looking through a double microscope that magnifies twenty-eight times (in order to enable him to mark the degrees on a small brass plate) he has afterwards been able repeatedly for a few weeks, to read without his glasses; but then the amendment gradually ceases, and he is soon obliged to return to the use of the same glasses that he had worn before.

From the preceding statement, the following inferences may be deduced

First; near-sightedness is rarely observed in infants, or even in children under ten years of age. It affects the higher classes of society more than the lower: and the instances are few, if any, in which, if the use of concave glasses has been adopted, increasing years

have either removed or lessened this imperfection.

Secondly; though the usual effect of time on perfect eyes be that of inducing a necessity to make use of concave glasses, in order to see near objects distinctly, yet sometimes even after the age of fifty, and after convex glasses have been used many years for this purpose, the eyes have not only ceased to derive benefit from them, when looking at near objects, but they have required concave glasses to enable them to distinguish with precision objects at a distance.

Thirdly; though the cause of this change be not always known, yet sometimes it has been induced by the use of evacuating remedies, particularly of leeches applied to the temples; and sometimes by looking through a microscope, for a continued length of time, for several successive days.

Fourthly; instances are not uncommon, in which persons far advanced in life (viz. between eighty and ninety,) whose eyes have been accustomed for a long time to the use of deeply convex glasses, when they have read or written, have ceased to derive benefit from these glasses, and they have become able, without any assistance, to see both near and distant objects almost as well as when they were young. Although it be not easy to ascertain the cause of this amended vision, it seems not improbable that it is occasioned by an absorption of part of the vitreous humor; in consequence of which the sides of the eye collapse, and its axis from the cornea to the retina is lengthened, by which alteration the length of this axis is brought into the same proportion to the flattened state of the cornea or crystalline, or both, which it had to these parts before the alteration took place.

APPENDIX TO MR. WARE'S PAPER ON VISION.

By Sir Charles Blagden, F. R. S.

Mr. Ware states, in his paper, that near-sightedness comes on most frequently at an early age; that it is more common in the higher than in the lower ranks of life; and that particularly at the Universities, and various colleges, a large proportion of the students make use of concave glasses. All this is exactly true, and to be accounted for by one single circumstance; namely, the habit of looking at near objects. Children born with eyes which are capable of adjusting themselves to the most distant objects, gradually lose that power after they begin to read and write; those who are most addicted to study become near-sighted more rapidly; and, if no means are used to counteract the habit, their eyes at length lose, irrecoverably, the faculty of being brought to the adjustment of parallel rays. Of this I am myself an example; and as I recollect distinctly the progress, it may not be useless to record it here.

When I first learned to read, at the usual age of four or five years, I could see most distinctly, across a wide church, the contents of a table on which the Lord's Prayer, and the Belief, were painted in suitably large letters. In a few years, that is, about the ninth or tenth of my age, being much addicted to books, I could no longer read what was painted on this table; but the degree of near-sightedness was then so small, that I found a watch-glass, though as a meniscus it made the rays diverge very little, sufficient to enable me to read the table as before. In a year or two more, the watch-glass would no longer serve my purpose; but being dissuaded from the use of a common concave glass, as likely to injure my sight, I suffered the inconvenience of a small degree of myopia, till I was more than thirty years of age. That inconvenience, however, gradually though slowly increasing all the time, at length became so grievous, that at two or three and thirty I determined to try a concave glass, and then I found that the numbers 2 and 3 were to me in the relation so well described by Mr. Ware; that is, I could see distant objects tolerably well with the former number, but still more accurately with the latter. After contenting myself a little time with No. 2, I laid it wholly aside for No. 3; and, in the course of a few more years, came to No. 5, at which point my eye has now been stationary between fifteen and twenty years. An earlier use of concave glasses would, probably, have made me more near-sighted, or would have brought on my present degree of myopia at an earlier period of life. If my friends had persuaded me to read and write with the book or paper always as far from my eye as I could see; or if I had occasionally intermitted study, and taken to field sports, or any employment which would have obliged me to look much at distant objects, it is very probable that I might not have been near-sighted at all. Possibly the persons who become near-sighted by having constantly to adjust their eyes to near objects, may not usually change to be long-sighted by age.

On the subject of vision, I may be allowed to take this opportunity of relating an experiment made many years ago, to decide how far the similarity of the images seen by each eye contributed to make them impress the mind as one. In the house where I then lived was a marble chimney-piece, the upper horizontal block of which was fluted vertically; and the ridge between each concavity of the fluting was about as wide as the concavity itself. When I looked at this range of fluting at the distance of about nine inches, and directed the optic axis to it, I saw, of course, every ridge and concavity distinctly, and judged rightly of the distance. Adjusting the optic axis as to an object a little further

off, I discerned the fluting confusedly and all double, the ridges interfering with the concavities; which was accompanied with the uneasy sensation of squinting. But on widening the direction of the optic axes still more, as to an object about eighteen inches distant; (namely, just so far that the duplication of the images should correspond successively; that is, so that the first ridge and concavity of the fluting, as seen by one eye, should fall in with the second ridge and concavity, as seen by the other,) the fluting appeared as distinct and as single as at first; but it seemed to be about double the distance from the eye that it really was, and to be magnified in proportion; nor had I, in this case, any sensation of squinting. As the parts of the fluting, though in general much alike, were not exactly so every where in colour and minute circumstances, there appeared, in some places, a slight confusion from this dissimilarity of the images; but that trifling confusion had no manner of effect on the mind's judgment of the images, which looked as perfectly single, as when the fluting was viewed with the optic axes so directed, that the ridges and concavities seen by one eye, corresponded with the same ridges and concavities as perceived by the other. No idea was suggested, but that of a range of fluting larger and more distant than it was in fact. This experiment I frequently repeated, and always with the same effects.

LETTER FROM THE HON. ROBERT BOYLE TO
ROBERT THOMPSON, ESQ. ON THE PRO-
PAGATING THE GOSPEL IN THE EAST
INDIES.

The opinions of wise and good men are at all times entitled to attention; especially when delivered on subjects peculiarly within their sphere of contemplation, and on which their opinions have been matured, by long or frequent opportunities of reflection. Among the most honoured names of our country, that of the Honourable Robert Boyle holds a distinguished place. His discoveries as a philosopher, together with his excellencies as a man, and his piety as a Christian, deserve to be had in everlasting remembrance. And in everlasting remembrance they will be had; for though modern discoveries have justly been deemed superior to what were made a century and a half ago, yet nothing can deprive the great men, who lived and studied at that time, of the honour of having led the way

to the Temple of Science, and having been the first to diminish that obscurity and those difficulties, which in their days surrounded it.

But it is not with Mr. Boyle as a Chemist or a Naturalist, that we now have to do;—but as a Christian; and we find, from the letter here drawn from its obscurity, that others beside himself had directed their thoughts to means of introducing Christianity into India. His conduct was correctly in order; he first discoursed the matter repeatedly with the Principals of the East India Company, then Sovereigns of petty territories, truly, if compared with those over which they rule at this day. The means he advised appear in his letter, stated with the utmost simplicity. It is very credible, that his *essays* on this matter were not wholly lost; but that they contributed to produce those exertions in the East, which afterwards distinguished the endeavours of the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge among the Poor; and were honoured with the approbation of and *letters* of George the First and Second. What this good man would have said on recent occasions, we have no need to conjecture; his Letter speaks his feelings and wishes too clearly to need a comment.

Pall-Mall, March 5, 1674.

Worthy Sir,—The continuance of my distemper not permitting me to wait on you, as I gladly would, in London, you will, I doubt not, give me leave to present you, in this paper, some of the things that I would more fully have acquainted you with by word of mouth. You may remember that when my health and the kindness of the East India Company allowed me to sit in your Committee, I ventured to make a motion that some course might be thought on of doing some considerable thing for the propagation of the Gospel among the nations in whose countries we have flourishing factories; and indeed it seemed to me very fit, that we, whose endeavours God had of late so signally prospered, should pay him some visible acknowledgement of his many blessings; and that remembering ourselves to be Christians, as well as merchants, we should attempt to bring those countries some spiritual good things, from whence we so frequently brought back temporal ones. I was somewhat the

more concerned to succeed in the motion I made, because I wish the Company were enough to desire, that they, in particular, should have the honour to silence the reproaches of those who I wish had less pretence to upbraid the Protestants, and among them the English, with the neglect of making proselytes to the Christian Religion, to the advancement of which I endeavoured to excite you by what hath been laudably done by the Dutch Company in Britain. I must do, and have done, those that were present the right to say, that they gave me a very favourable hearing, and readily consented to take the matter into further consideration. But as my sickness disabled me from going so far as the East India House, so other accidents have, from time to time, been able to produce such delays, that, notwithstanding the indisposition of my Lord Berkeley (who uses not to be backward when good is to be done) the good intentions of your Company have hitherto proved ineffectual; but I am glad to find, that now the consideration of that business is to be seriously resumed among you, my Lord Berkeley having yesterday done me the honour to visit me, and discourse with me about this affair, and since I cannot wait on you myself, I have acquainted him with some of my thoughts. I shall desire you, at your next meeting, to confer with his Lordship about the ways of promoting so good a work, and I the rather solicit this now, because, since the beginning of this week I received the honour of a visit from the Bishop of Oxford, with whom, discoursing of divers things relating to religion, his Lordship seemed to wonder that the East India Company should do nothing towards the spreading of it in the countries they trade to, and seem unwilling to send able men thither for Ministers. And though I took this occasion to right the Company, by shewing him that he had been misinformed, and to relate to him the matter of fact, which I could do in great part upon my own knowledge, his Lordship having assured me, that in case reasonable encouragement should be given, sober and learned men should be fitted in the University to be sent into India, and furnished not only with the Arabic Tongue, but, if it were desired, with Arithmetic and other parts of the Mathematics, and other qualifications fit to recommend them and make them appear more considerable, and grow more useful in those parts: I cannot but take this occasion to solicit you to resume the thought of speedily doing something worthy of the famous East India Company of England, the way I leave to your wisdom, not despairing that if but so much be done at first, as may be considered without considerable opposition, the goodness of the work will procure a blessing on it, it will

make it prosperous, and the success will unite, perhaps, many more than your own Company to be co-operators with the truth, and to be contributors to the enlarging the Pale of the Christian Church. If you should now ask me what is to be done with any stock or income that may be raised for such an use, I shall willingly, at large, acquaint you with my poor thoughts the next time you pass this way; and, in the mean time, give me leave to put you in mind of what is done in the Corporation (whereof you are a member) for Gospelling (as they phrase it) your natives of New England for the ways we employ to convert and instruct them are chiefly these.

First, we have caused the Holy Scriptures, and some few choice practical books, to be translated into their chiefest language: to which you may add the publishing of a solid but civilly penned confutation of the authentic books, wherein the Brahmins' religion is contained.

Next, we cause some of ours to learn their tongue, and having convinced them of their Idolatry and the sinfulness of their courses, to preach to them and to catechize them in their own language.

And then we lead some of their hopeful forward youths to the knowledge of the English Tongue and European learning, that they may afterwards be able to confute the Idolatrous Priests, and convert and instruct their own countrymen.

Other methods we do, on some occasions employ; but to particularize and insist on them would require more than a letter, and this, I fear, is grown too tedious already, and therefore I shall here conclude it with my hearty wishes, that especially, at a time when the Company wants not enemies, they may be directed to do a thing so good in itself, and of so good a report as that which has been recommended to you, and that by your own piety, as well as by the motion of, Sir, your most affectionate friend, and most humble servant,

ROBERT BOYLE.

To Robert Thompson, Esq.

• • We take advantage of the present occasion to enquire whether any and what "civilly penned confutations" of the Brahminical religion, have been published?—Who is at this time sufficiently well acquainted with the *true* history of the Indian divinities to be able to strip off all false colourings from them, or all false notions vented against them?—Both these effects must be the result of knowledge and learning; for how ridiculous were mistaken corrections detected by a learned Brahman!

LETTER FROM A LADY IN BERLIN ATTACHED
TO THE PRUSSIAN COURT, TO HER
FRIEND IN ENGLAND.

*. * The following letter has appeared in some of our daily journals: it offers such a natural view of things, it expresses the genuine feeling of the mind so truly, and it adds some particulars so circumstantially, that we have been induced to preserve it for future consultation by the Public.

Berlin, Oct. 26, 1813.

Though public record has apprized you of every thing relative to this part of the world, you cannot hope to be spared my extacies, which would be almost an unnatural thing, after having tortured you for the space of seven dismal years with the heart-rending accounts of our numerous sufferings. How could I remain silent, when it pleased Providence to reward all our past sorrows! Yet I must judge myself unequal to the task. My frame has been so shattered by this unexpected shower of happiness, that in appearance I felt it like grief, and I think language full as poor to do justice either to such heart-felt delight or to pain.

The first tidings of so signal a victory quite overcame me. I cried, and laughed, and jumped, clapped my hands, fell on my knees, when alone, to try to pray, without finding one syllable to utter—I had nothing but tears, and they have hardly been dried ever since. I was flying to all my friends, fancying to meet one at every step, shaking hands, embracing them all—every one as wild and grateful as myself. I never deemed it possible that there could exist a reward for all we went through, and had done hoping for it in its full extent. How much I erred, and how my thanksgivings to Heaven strive to atone for so culpable a doubt! Not one day of our past miseries I now wish unfelt, since I am thoroughly convinced, that through such trials alone we could become what we now are. To deserve it further I most piously pray, and I am sure every one of us does, feeling as I do. Not the victory of our brave veterans alone caused me such raptures; but also their entrance at Leipzig, taken by storm, after three days of unparalleled exertions and privations of every kind—yet they entered as if returning to a peaceable home, not molesting one of its unfortunate inhabitants, unfortunate, from all they had previously suffered. They were greeted with air-rending shouts, all the houses from top to bottom filled with people innumerable, waving their handkerchiefs in token of joy. I am sure, their gratitude must have been very great; but how could their Sovereign expose them to so great a danger? one that most undoubtedly would

in full force have overwhelmed them, had their French friends been victorious—but what a day for that unhappy though culpable monarch!—to witness his own troops deserting a detested cause, though sanctioned by his blindness, acting against his Allies, and his subjects receiving us as they did in his sight. Such a punishment exceeded his errors, and I pity from my heart his blanched head to have lived to such a day. To my great amazement I heard of his obstinate resolution to be faithful to the cause of our scourge, in spite of his country's unanimous wish, and his army's defection. His arrival is expected here to-night, accompanied by his queen and daughter. Every measure has been taken to screen him from the insults of an enraged populace, and he will be treated by our magnanimous king as best becomes his royal station. But I deplore his coming here; an humbled foe seems to me a foe no more. I am very sorry that the Sovereigns did not prefer sending him on to Prague; yet, in compliment to our troops, who won the day, both the Emperors thought that he should be sent hither. So great has been our victory, so past expression the enemy's rout, that even this event has made much less impression on us than we thought for; yet, certainly, taking a king prisoner is more than befel even Napoleon himself, in all his glory. Who knows what *his* fate may yet be? he is closely pursued by numerous troops, and, unless he is much helped by disguise, he may see no more the boundaries of a country whose pride he has sadly lowered. Yet these French fought as if they valued him, or were struggling for as sacred a cause as ours; even of that we dare not complain, since it added to our laurels. I am sure you will forgive my so much exulting in them; thank God that we have regained all that had been most contested. I am so delighted to think, that several English officers witnessed our battles, and could judge for themselves how we fought. I only regret, that they were not here yesterday on the King's unexpected arrival. That was again one of those days that make up for years of sorrow. We had only been apprized of it the evening before; the Princesses were told that the King expected to see them at church. Some how or other, Princess Louisa's going was delayed rather late, so that we met the King and suite full gallop when he entered the town; the carriage we were in flew on like lightning. We had to pass the same road, lined with people innumerable; all the houses covered with spectators, waving their handkerchiefs, and throwing flowers out of the windows. It was a most delightful sight, accompanied with prolonged shouts of rapture. We most luckily arrived at church before the King; and on the last steps, in sight of an enormous multitude, he was received by all the Prin-

cesses. He had to pass me so close, that I could have touched his coat, which I most willingly would have pressed to my lips. When he entered the church, a universal rumour was heard, until the sense of the consecrated spot repressed every thing but sobs. For a minute, on beholding him, every one was nearly forgetting, that they were collected to bless our Heavenly Father, the Giver of every thing. That *Te Deum* was sung from the heart you may think. I really wanted to return home, and recruit my spirits in some degree, to enjoy the delight of seeing him received in the evening at the Theatre, where after it had been most clamorously done, your fine hymn, "God save the King," adopted here, was sung, as it is in England. You know how impressive and fine it is, and add to it now, that a beloved King really returned "Happy and Glorious."—You may conceive what feelings ours were; his must have been likewise of the most gratifying nature; though he rather dislikes to be the object of universal applause, he most condescendingly submitted, and bowed with the sweetest smile to the enraptured multitude, tears, not for the first time, glistening in his eyes, and adding something indescribable to the fine expression of his manly countenance. I thought of all your loyal heart would have felt, had you stood at my elbow, or rather been myself. I was not two yards from him, and could closely watch his every motion. It is to tell you all this, that instead of returning to the play again to-night, I preferred staying at home. I am so little mistress of my time now, that I must make the best of it; all is not, in spite of my own happiness, cheerfully spent. Many were those who fell, and great is the affliction of their surviving friends; to some of them I devote my time, their sorrow throwing a damp over my joy. Nothing is or can be without alloy. If it were otherwise, I might perhaps be too happy for a mortal. Certainly, I, who had parted with every thought of private happiness, am thoroughly rewarded for having cherished such anxious wishes for my country's welfare. What a difference in what we feel to-day, from what we did less than a week ago! We had been sadly alarmed by the enemy's approach here. It was on the 13th this alarm spread abroad; we expected no less than to see them in a day's space, and all measures were speedily taken for our respective departures, perfectly confident, that though great the temporary misfortune for Berlin, it would be of no material consequence to the rest. Every one submitted with heroic resignation to a fate there were many reasons to dread. Some days after our fears lessened, and we felt that all must depend on the decisive battle. Most anxiously were our hearts bent this way, and complete was our reward. One very particu-

lar circumstance, which may perhaps be overlooked by many, and only known to few, is, that by chance the only elevated spot near Leipsig, from whence Napoleon directed his plans was the gallows. Under its protecting shelter he stood * for the whole day—I read several most interesting letters written of these days; but what a spectacle it must have been! human nature recoils at it.—500,000 men, and 2000 cannon collected on the same spot. The action was so bloody, that the streets of Leipsig were so much encumbered with dead and wounded, that our king had to be the guide of the Emperor of Russia, who, from being short-sighted, did not distinguish the wounded from the dead, and was stumbling his horse over them.

Mr. James was the welcome messenger of all these particulars to England: he merely passed through Berlin, and I thank him for his speed.—I dare say that he will be received with much pleasure in England, where all loyal and noble feelings are at home. There they can prize our bliss, and the feelings of your nation perfectly coincide with the rapture of ours.

A kind of prologue was performed at our theatre yesterday, thronged with allusions to our bliss, which were, of course, not lost upon the public; and when our brave Allies were named, to unite them in our gratitude. My heart swelled still more when mention of England's exertion was named, and all these elevated sentiments this Monster called forth:—without his overwhelming the world with misery, they would have remained hid for ever; short-sighted beings that we are, to have murmured so often against Heaven for allowing him such a sway.

The Royal Family paid their respects this evening to the Queen of Saxony, who arrived at four this morning, with her Royal Lord and daughter.—They had been received with all the honours becoming their high rank, and they inhabit the finest part of the King's palace, every thing looking perfectly royal, much more so than any thing we have been used to ever since our misfortunes. Much pleased I was to find it so. I think one must be more particular to avoid any thing that can add to the pangs of so great a misfortune. If any thing can have diminished the concern of that sorrowful Queen at seeing the Prussian Princesses, it must, no doubt, be the thought of every one of them having lost as much as she has; they all had been driven, like herself, from a country they considered as their own. The two Princesses of Orange, Princess of Hesse, and Princess of Brunswick, did not pass unheeded, and in the Queen's embrace, her thoughts were fully displayed by her way of throwing both her arms round them,

* Our private accounts say *sat.* Edit.

and pressing them to her agonized heart. Many tears were shed on both sides.—Her daughter, who is rather plain, was quite overpowered, and the poor Queen herself very unwell; which is not to be wondered at, considering her mental sufferings, and the agonies she has sustained this last fortnight. The King did not appear, and I am very glad he did not: we had enough of grief in seeing the Queen and Princesses; his weight of sorrow must be heavier still, and I can ill endure to see that of any human being. His is so awful, that I thoroughly feel what my misery would be on his account, were I born his subject. He most anxiously wishes to see the King, and has been expecting him the whole day.

I have learnt since that Napoleon, perfidious to the last, had represented his situation in the most prosperous way until the 18th; when all was lost, and flight alone was affording him security, he ordered the King of Saxony to accompany him, which he sternly refused, preferring to submit to enemies he may well have judged in his heart better friends to him than the one from whom all his misery was arising. Napoleon's parting sentence to the Queen was, "*I have but one word to tell you—your brother is a scoundrel!!!*" She is sister to the King of Bavaria, who, thank God, though a little late, has deemed it more honourable to be a German sovereign than a French slave. Report says that such is likewise the King of Wurtemberg's opinion.

There are several of the Polish corps wounded in this house; I could not help suffering for them in the midst of our joy; the greater it was the greater their sorrow. I shall not sadden my letter by dwelling on this truly melancholy subject, or tell you much of the way in which I have spent my time since last I wrote. I was more with the sick and wounded than with myself, and though not hardened by the constant witnessing of so much pain, I can go through it with much fortitude; the thought of doing them some little good strengthens me much. There is no need of much exertion in our hospitals, where every one most willingly goes and gives; but few do so towards the French, and I, who never could bear their sight formerly, now frequently go there. It is impossible to send servants; they would hate to go, and, I dare say that mine almost think it an impiety in me. Yet their condition has totally removed the bar that divided us, and though I cannot argue the point, and am on the contrary, glad that such an opinion prevails among the lower classes, I exert myself as much as possible in their behalf. Poor unhappy beings! their condition is most piteous: many die broken hearted, and no wonder they should. You see that I cannot give up the solace of telling you most minutely all I do and feel. You may thank me that

I did not write to you after our former victories, and not tell you at the time the grief poor Moreau's death caused me. Heaven punished our presumption by it, in having looked upon him as his chosen instrument to break our fetters. Though I would have acknowledged so great a debt, our national pride is far more gratified that this great deed was no foreigner's doing. Had that hero lived, the grateful Prussians, as well as all Europe, had ascribed the sole merit to his genius. His last words were prophetic: he foretold such an event, and only recommended perseverance.—I have seen some of those who saw him immediately after he was wounded, and since: all praise his firmness to the skies. We certainly owe much to the Swedish Crown Prince, yet this finely combined plan, though agreed upon at Trachenberg, where the Sovereigns met previous to the recommencement of hostilities, was no doing of his. He had made another; but on hearing this, he was candid enough to prefer it to his own, and has since most faithfully acted to achieve it. It is almost incredible that every thing should have been carried on with so perfect a unison, as if there had been but one leader; and who can doubt the One presiding from above over all. To him all glory and blessings are due. We would be unworthy such great mercies, if for a moment we could overlook his interference."

We complete this picture by adding what we believe to be the nearest account of the true number of the combatants in these memorable engagements. It is copied from the *Times* newspaper. It will be recollected that Buonaparte was six months in assembling the force he commanded.

The following has been sent to us as a correct muster-roll of the Allied forces acting in Saxony. It may serve to correct some misconceptions which have arisen.

Russians and Prussians under Barclay de Tolly	80,000
Reserve under Bennigsen, some divisions having remained with Blücher, effectives	40,000
The Austrians under Schwartzberg	55,000
Klenau	10,000

Total Grand Army	185,000
Prince Royal and Blücher, (not including 30,000 under Bulow, and the troops acting against Davoust,)	100,000

Total in movement upon Leipsic ... 285,000

We are credibly informed, that the whole force under Buonaparte fell short of 180,000 (no reference being had to Davoust,) and the composition of his army was yet more defective than its numbers.

POETRY

ORANJE BOVEN.

A Patriotic Song, sung at the Grand Dinner, given
in honour of the Emancipation of Holland.

Written and Composed by JOHN PARRY.

1.

Hark! hark, the voice of Freedom cries,
Ye brave and gallant DUTCHMEN rise!
Nor longer slaves remain!
Too long by cruel War distress'd,
Too long by hostile France oppress'd,
Now burst the Gallic chain!
In lasting bonds of love
Oh may your hearts be wov'n!
The Tyrant's Crest remove,
And—ORANJE BOVEN!!

CHORUS.

Down with the Tyrant!—and, Oranje Boven!

2.

Let not his threats you hearts appal,
But nobly live—or nobly fall—
Defend your ancient laws!
Behold the base Usurper flies,
Defeated by our brave Allies,
Who aid your glorious cause!
[Repeat the Chorus.]

3.

To Albion's happy isle repair,
You'll meet with every succour there—
BRITANNIA loves the brave;
Resemble her—*be firm!—be free!*
And taste the sweets of liberty—
From chains your children save!
[Repeat the Chorus.]

4.

The tears that wet the Patriot's cheek,
More than a thousand volumes speak,
When he doth aid implore:
May HOLLAND and GREAT BRITAIN be
Intwin'd in bonds of unity,
Till time shall be more!
[Repeat the Chorus.]

ADDRESS,

*Written by the Author of the Drama of ORANJE
BOVEN, or More Good News, and spoken by
Mrs. Edwin:*

At this proud time, when every instant seems
At strange conclusion of ambition's dreams,
When Bells, and Drums, and Guns each hour
proclaim
Defeat of Gallia, and her Leader's shame;
When we, with joyous, gay illumination,
Make light of foes who threaten'd ruination;
Tho' much of joy you've had, you won't refuse,
To list to one who brings you MORE GOOD NEWS.

Ladies, some part of it relates to you,
Maidens, who hope that somebody is true;
Wives—who domestic comforts still would prove,
WIDOWS, who possibly again may love;
Did you not tremble when a mighty HE,
Swore to drive all our men into the sea?
Tremble no more, he's shaking in his shoes,
At every blast that brings us MORE GOOD NEWS.

Go to the Sea! he cried, in anger hot—
Our Soldiers coolly said, they'd rather not;
His flag he swore to plant on Lisbon's tow'rs,
Our lads said nothing, but presented our's.
In Spain they made no boast, (just pride forbid it,)
They *promised* not to conquer, but they did it.—
Soldiers of Britain, noble, gallant men,
When gales Pacific waft ye here again,
What honourable boons can we refuse,
To men who daily send us MORE GOOD NEWS?

Ye gallant warriors of the main, brave tars,
The laurel'd pride of this and former wars,
How comes it, when such frequent invitation
You've given to shipmates of a neighbouring
Nation;

They feel so loth to answer your request?
The truth is, for sea-fights they've lost all zest:
Because they fear, (come out where'er they
choose,)

You, by *their* ships, will send us MORE GOOD
NEWS.

Britons! may grateful Europe ever trace,
Her present joy to Albion's fearless race:
Nor e'er forget, Britannia's thunder hurl'd
On hostile France, emancipates the world;
While in support of many a tott'ring throne,
Our triple band of brethren fought alone;
Nor may our Island's sons their labours lose,
But laurel'd olive crown our NEXT GOOD NEWS!

THE GATHERER.

XLII.

I am but a *Gatherer* and dealer in other Men's Stuff.—Wootton.

Remarkable Instances of Delivery in Distress.

The following stories were universally current in the age when they happened. The subject of them, Mr. Craig, was originally a Roman Catholic Priest in Scotland, but he was so disgusted and shocked at the bigotry and persecuting principles of his brethren, that his heart revolted from their doings, and he quitted his native country (1537) to travel in France and Italy. At the recommendation of Cardinal Pole he was admitted among the Dominicans at Bologna, where he rose to eminence and confidence in the Inquisition. Among the books *forbidden*, he found in the private library of that establishment, Calvin's *Institutes*. He read it carefully; his disgust against sacerdotal cruelties revived, his convictions increased, and, at length, the friendship of the father guardian (a Scotchman, like himself), allowed him to withdraw to whatever situation or country he found preferable.

It may well be supposed, that what one party deemed interpositions of Providence in the history of Craig, the other would deem criminal mal-practice and breach of faith. Into this we do not enter. Certainly, whoever had experienced the same hair-breadth escapes, would think them worthy of observation, and of record: they are extraordinary, to say the least, and under that character are deserving of a place in the *Gatherer*.

On leaving the monastery of Bologna, Craig entered as tutor into the family of a neighbouring nobleman who had embraced the Protestant principles; but he had not resided long in it when he was detected for heresy, seized by the familiars of the Inquisition, and carried to Rome. After being confined nine months in a noisome dungeon, he was brought to trial, and condemned to be burned, along with some others, on the 20th of August, 1559. On the evening previous to their appointed execution, the reigning Pontiff, Paul IV. died; and, according

to an accustomed practice on such occasions, the prisons in Rome were all thrown open. Those who were confined for debt and other civil offences were liberated, but heretics, after being allowed to go without the walls of their prison, were again thrown into confinement. But a tumult having been excited that night in the city, Craig and his companions effected their escape, and took refuge in an inn at a small distance from Rome. They had not been long there when they had been followed by a company of soldiers, sent to apprehend them. On entering the house, the Captain looked stedfastly on Craig's countenance, and taking him aside, asked him, if he recollected of once relieving a poor wounded soldier in the vicinity of Bologna. Craig was in too great confusion to remember the circumstance. "But I recollect it (replied the Captain,) and I am the man whom you relieved, and Providence has now put it in my power to return the kindness which you shewed to a distressed stranger. You are at liberty: your companions I must take along with me, but for your sake I shall shew them every favour in my power." He then gave him what money he had upon him, and directions how to make his escape.

"Another accident (says Archbishop Spotiswood,) befell him, which I should scarcely relate, so incredible it seemeth, if to many of good place he himself had not often repeated it as a singular testimony of God's care of him." In the course of his journey through Italy, while he avoided the public roads, and took a circuitous route to escape from pursuit the money which he had received from the grateful soldier failed him. Having laid himself down by the side of a wood to ruminate on his condition, he perceived a dog approaching him with a purse in its teeth. It occurred to him that it had been sent by some evil disposed person, who was concealed in the wood, and wished to pick a quarrel with him. He therefore endeavoured to drive it away, but the animal continuing to fawn upon him, he at last took the purse, and found in it a sum of money which enabled him to prosecute his journey.

.....
*Beelzebub's Bounty at Geneva: his chousing
 Manner of performing his Character.*

The Catholics of the day no doubt would honour his Satanic majesty with all the wonders of Craig's deliverances; and if they speak truly, that Potentate was singularly busy about that time in deceiving the credulity of those who forsook the true church. This was all very natural: for what else could be expected?

But the fact ensuing, which is vouched by a little army of Catholic writers, is distinguished by being equally singular and undeniable: it therefore deserves distinction. But we have another reason for adducing it. It is possible that not all our readers may understand the allusion of a learned friend on the subject of witchcraft, in a preceding page, to the deception put on those who dealt with the Emperor and King of Hell,—he paid his bargains in *seeming gold*, but his coin proved, when its currency was in question, to be *brass*. There is a sneer in the little value put on Protestant souls—no more than *ten sous* (say *sixpence*) which must not escape the reader; especially as he has been formerly instructed that souls* were valued by the Catholic King Louis XIV. at *six francs* (say *five shillings*); which was honestly paid in solid silver, and when those who had pocketed it, “vald by their denner,” was not re-converted into “*uther staine or stick*.”

The following narrative is most marvellous, and lest his readers should doubt its truth, the author prays them to “suspend their judgement, quhill they spere [until they enquire at] the maist affectionat Protestantis of Scotland quha hes bene in Geneve. Surelie I ressavit the treuth of this be honorable gentilmen of our countrie, quha confessit to me before gud vitnes, that the devil gaugis familiarie up and down the town, and speciallie cumis to pure and indigent men quha sellis thair saullis to him for *ten sous*, sum for mair or less: The monie is verie plesent quhen they ressave it; bot putting hand to thair purse, quhen they vald by thair denner, they find nathing bot *uther staine or stick*.” Hamilton’s Catholic and facile tractise, fol. 50, b. Paris, 1581.

Hebrew and Greek dangerous Articles: their transmagrifying Powers.

In those days what had become of a board of Panoramists! Much do we fear, that had such existed, the mere cheat of receiving brass instead of gold, had not been the whole of their sufferings. Every word we have written in favour of general knowledge, and public instruction, had assuredly been visited in long furrows on our well-scourged backs, in doleful penitence: for as to fire and faggot,

* Vide Panorama, Vol. I. 1109.

and burning, it is well known that all dealers in paper and print, (combustibles, in more senses than one,) have a natural reluctance against conflagration and torture. What then, had we been condemned to silence? We fear it, truly: for all godly Catholics agreed in opinion with the faculty of theology at Paris;—and what was that opinion?

“The faculty of theology at Paris declared before the assembled parliament, that *religion was undone, if the study of Greek and Hebrew were permitted*. But the language of the monks of those days is still more amusing. Thus we are informed by Conrad of Heresbach, a very grave and respectable author of that period, that one of their number is said to have expressed himself. “They have invented a new language, which they call Greek; you must be carefully on your guard against it; it is the mother of all heresy. I observe, in the hands of many persons a book written in that language, which they call the *New Testament*. It is a book full of daggers and poisons. As to the Hebrew, my dear brethren, it is certain that all those who learn it immediately become Jews.”—See Villers Essay on the Reformation by Luther, p. 94.

FRUIT TREES.

The following list of Fruit Trees, offered for sale, with many others, by a nursery-man of Prescot, merits notice as a record of prices, and of the state of horticulture.

- 20,000 Fine Standard Apples, in 140 varieties, stems 4 feet high, 9d. each, or 63s. per 100; ditto, stems 6 feet, 1s. each, or 84s. per 100.
- 1000 Fine ditto, with large heads, in a state of bearing, 2s. to 5s. each.
- 20,000 Dwarf Apples, on Crab and Paradise stocks: on Crab, 5d. each, or 42s. per 100; on Paradise stocks, 2s. each, or 63s. per 100.
- 2000 Ditto, on Paradise, 3 to 6 years trained, in a state of bearing, 2s. to 7s. each.
- 1000 Apricots, Standards, and Dwarfs, trained to bearing, 3s. to 21s. each.
- 20,000 Cherries, Pears, and Plums, Maiden, Standard, and Dwarfs, 1s. to 2s. each; ditto trained to a state of bearing, 3s. to 15s. each.
- 6000 Peach and Nectarines, Standard, and Dwarf, Maiden Planis, 1s. 6d. to 4s. each; ditto, ditto, trained to a bearing state, 3s. to 21s. each.
- 1000 Choice Vines, in pots, trained in a bearing state, 3s. to 10s. 6d. each.
- 20,000 Gooseberries, in 270 varieties, with names, 3d. to 5s. each.
- 10,000 Currants, Raspberries, &c. in many varieties, 3d. to 6d. each.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AFRICA.

Slave Trade.—The *Thais*, Capt. Schobell, lately arrived at Portsmouth, sailed from Sierra Leone, Aug. 4, and from Acam, on the leeward coast, Sept. 3. Prior to her quitting the coast, the *Favourite* and *Albicore* had arrived. The *Thais* was eighteen months on the coast. Though, unfortunately for the cause of humanity, and the improvement of Africa, the slave trade is still carried on extensively under the Portuguese and Spanish flags (the continuance of which will materially depend upon cases of appeal, which are forthcoming for decision in the High Court of Admiralty,) yet we have the satisfaction to learn, that in June last, the *Thais* destroyed the last remaining factory for this traffic (at Masuredo,) supported by British subjects. The proprietors of this establishment, John Bostock and Thomas McQuin, were brought home in the *Thais*, sentenced, under the Slave-trade Felony Act, to be transported for 14 years. The *Thais* landed 40 of her crew, commanded by Lieut. Wilkins, to accomplish this act of humanity. The factors resisted, killed one man, and another was drowned when advancing to the assault. There were about 230 slaves in the factory, who were released. The *Thais* captured several vessels on the coast with slaves on board; they were under Portuguese and Spanish flags. One of the vessels presented another instance of this horrible trade; she was a smack of 183 tons burthen, bound to the Brazil, with 375 slaves on board; and, it appeared, when the *Thais* took possession, that three of them had died from actual suffocation.

ARABIA.

Fatal Simoon.—Extract of a letter from Smyrna:—We have received intelligence of a dreadful calamity having overtaken the largest caravan of the season, on its route from Mecca to Aleppo. The caravan consisted of 2000 souls, merchants and travellers from the Red Sea and Persian Gulph, pilgrims returning from Mecca, and a numerous train of attendants; the whole escorted by 400 military. The march was in three columns. On the 15th of August last, they entered the great Arabian Desert, in which they journeyed seven days, and were already approaching its edge. A few hours more would have placed them beyond danger; but, on the morning of the 23d, just as they had struck their tents, and commenced their march, a wind arose from the north-east, and blew with tremendous violence. They increased the rapidity of their march to escape the threatening danger; but the fatal *Kamsin* had set in. On a sudden dense clouds

were observed, whose extremity obscured the horizon; and swept the face of the desert. They approached the columns, and obscured the line of march. Both men and beasts, struck by a sense of common danger, uttered loud cries. The next moment they fell beneath its pestiferous influence lifeless corpses. Of 2800 souls composing the caravan, not more than 20 escaped this calamity; they owed their safety to the swiftness of their dromedaries.

FRANCE.

Elevation and Downfall of Buonaparte.—Buonaparte took exactly 12 years to rise to a height, from which 12 months have been sufficient to precipitate him. In 1799 he was installed First Consul: in 1802 appointed Consul for life; in 1804 Emperor of France; and in 1812, with almost all Europe at his feet, he began that declension at Moscow, which, in 1813, was completed at Leipzig.

Annexations to France.

	Population.	Extent in French Hectares.
Alpes Maritimes	131,256	322,374
* Apennins	238,624	532,000
* Arno	538,450	852,376
* Bouches de l'Escaut	76,315	63,300
* — du Rhin	257,573	419,864
* Doire	234,822	250,833
Dyle	43,969	342,818
Escaut	636,438	288,570
Forêts	346,333	691,935
* Genes	490,056	237,600
Jemappe	472,865	376,653
* Leman	210,478	230,000
Lys	491,143	366,911
* Marengo	318,477	348,261
* Méditerranée	263,308	491,000
Meuse Inferieure	267,449	376,633
Mont Blanc	300,239	640,427
* Montenothe	289,823	397,210
* Mont Tonnerre	428,988	359,948
Nethes (Deux)	284,584	245,381
* Ombrone	151,250	785,600
Ourthe	352,264	435,754
* Pô	399,237	411,526
* Rhin et Moselle	249,019	583,419
* Roer	621,410	571,985
* Rome	548,909	367,660
Sambre et Mense	180,655	457,922
* Sarre	293,569	493,513
* Sesia	202,8	2,517,200
* Simplan	63,533	508,000
* Stura	431,438	1,127,915
* Taro	352,214	363,628
* Trasimene	300,709	219,753
Vaucluse	205,032	224,560

10,956,413 15,503,693

Imperial Decree.—Palace of the Tuilleries, Nov. 27, 1813 — Napoleon, &c.—We have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

Art. 1. There shall be placed at the disposal

* Added by Buonaparte.

our Minister Director of the Administration of the War, on the credits of the budget of 1813, the sum of 27,569,966 francs. The said sum shall be carried to the distribution for December.

2. It shall be distributed among the different chapters of the budget of the Administration of the War-Department, viz.

Budget of the Interior . . . 24,016,583
Ditto of the Grand Army . . . 3,553,381

Total . . . 27,569,966

The said total shall be paid to the departments, conformably to the subjoined *état*, viz.—

On the produce of the 30 centimes, levied according to our decree of the 11th inst. . . 22,067,622
And the produce of the land-tax for 1814 . . . 5,502,343

Making an equal sum of francs 27,569,966

4. The Minister of the Administration of the War Department shall, by means of *assignments*, (MANDATS), place the said sums at the disposal of the prefects, to pay the requisitions made for the military stores of fortified places, and the provision, forage, fuel, harness, requisites for the hospitals, and horses or carriages furnished by requisitions.

There shall be formed a Special Bureau of Liquidation, to liquidate and pay without delay the articles required, and which are furnished by the Departments. As the basis of this liquidation will be assumed, *not the fictitious value which circumstances may give to the provisions and articles furnished, but their real value.*

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Scheldt Fleet.—The Scheldt Fleet being chiefly built of German oak, is defective in point of durability. The following is said to be a correct list of this squadron :

	Guns.
Chatham	94
Hullendon	94
La Ville de Belem	92
Ambuscade	92
Concavente	84
Declamates	84
Pultusk	84
Charlemagne	84
Ilustre	84
Augustus	84
Tilsit	74
Pacificateur	74
Trajan	74
Dantzic	74
Ceres	64
Superb (new)	—
Alban	64
Trump	64
Hooplar	64

Duc	64
Eugene	42
Terpsicore	42
Friesland	40
Minerva	38
Hussar	16
Bulletin	10
Freidland	8
Commerce de Lyon	8
—, name unknown	—

(The two latter are new)

There are six line-of-battle ships on the stocks, and several frigates in a state of forwardness, and two (Napoleon and Moscow,) the keels of which were laid about a year ago: scarcely any progress has been made in them. Most of the ships have their guns landed and their top-masts struck, which gives them a dismantled appearance; and all that are on the stocks badly affected with the dry rot, owing to their having been hastily constructed of unseasoned timber. The fleet has not above a fourth of its complement of men, and they are chiefly French. The greater part of the Danish sailors and officers were dismissed several months ago, when Buonaparte found it convenient to withdraw the 91st regiment of the line (which had long done duty on board as marines, to keep the motley multitudes in subjection) to reinforce his army at the opening of the campaign. He withdrew, at the same time, all the effective *charpentiers de la marine*, to construct bridges, to act as pioneers, &c. which accounts for the trifling progress that has lately been made in the dock-yards at Antwerp.

Paris, Dec. 6.—Yesterday, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1813, the Anniversary of the Coronation of the Emperor, after mass, followed by *Te Deum*, which was performed by Monsieur the Baron de la Roche, Bishop of Versailles, first Almoner to his Majesty, there was a grand audience at the Palace of the Thuilleries.

In the evening the tragedy of *Ninus II.* was represented at the Court theatre; after the play there was a circle in the grand apartments. The palace and the city were illuminated.

The festival of the anniversary of the coronation had been announced the evening before, and in the morning by discharges of artillery, which were repeated at noon, and at six in the evening.

State of Society in France.—A lady who lately applied for passports was expressing her vexation that she was obliged to solicit any favour from Fouché, whom she mentioned as a sanguinary Tyrant, Monster, &c.—There was no person in the room but her own family, consisting of two besides herself, and a friend who had been intimate with them for thirty years. The next morning she went to Fouché to request an answer to her applica-

tion for the passports. He gave them to her with great politeness, but, as she was withdrawing, he repeated all the opprobrious epithets which she had applied to him the night before, and emphatically warned her to be more cautious in uttering her sentiments in future.

The above fact is a striking proof of the little confidence which the French can place in each other, but the following circumstance is a still more lamentable demonstration of the miserable state of the people:

It is well known that there are three orders of spies in France, one under Buonaparte, one under his Ministers, and the other under the Police. Upon some occasion, a person having spoken freely of Buonaparte, was seized by another, who signified that he arrested him. The former immediately expressed contrition, declaring that what he had said was the mere effect of sudden irritation, and entirely different from his real feelings. The spy, however, seemed to be inexorable, till the poor culprit, beseeching him to overlook his offence, offered him his purse, saying, that it was all he had in the world, and that he should be ruined if his imprudence were betrayed. The spy took the purse, and professed a disposition to overlook the offence, upon which the other immediately drew an authority from his breast, shewing that he was one of Buonaparte's confidential emissaries, and took the inferior agent into custody.

Proclamation from Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington to the French People.

—France.—Upon entering your country, learn that I have given the most positive orders (a translation of which is subjoined to this) to prevent those evils which are the ordinary consequences of invasion, which you know is the result of that which your government made into Spain, and of the triumphs of the allied army under my command.

You may be certain that I will carry these orders into execution, and I request of you to cause to be arrested, and conveyed to my head quarters, all those who contrary to these dispositions do you any injury.

But it is requisite you should remain in your houses, and take no part whatever in the operations of the war of which your country is going to become the theatre.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

ORDERS.

"Although the country which is in front of the army be a hostile one, the General in Chief anxiously desires, that the inhabitants should be well treated, and properly respected, as has hitherto been the case.

"The officers and soldiers must remember, that their nations are at war with

France, only because he who is at the head of the government of the French nation will not permit them to be at peace, and wishes to oblige them to submit to his yoke. They must not forget, that the greatest evils which the enemy suffered in his shameful invasion of Spain and Portugal, proceeded from the disorders and cruelties, which the soldiers, authorised, and even encouraged, by their chiefs, committed upon the unfortunate and peaceful inhabitants of the country.

"It would be inhuman and unworthy of the nations to which the General in Chief alludes, to revenge that conduct upon the peaceable inhabitants of France; and this vengeance would in every case cause the army evils similar to, or even greater than those which the enemy has suffered in the peninsula, and would be very opposite to the public interests.

"The same regulations must, therefore he observed in the cities and villages of France, as have hitherto been practised, in regard to the requisitions and receipts for provisions which may be drawn from the country; and the commissioners belonging to each army of the different nations will receive from their respective Generals in Chief orders relative to the mode of payment for the provisions, and the time within which the payment must be made."

Great News! Very Great News!—Paris, Dec. 9 Her Majesty the Empress, and the young King of Rome, took several turns this day on the terrace bordering the water of the garden of the Tuilleries.

Sir Humphrey Davy's Reception.—Paris, Dec. 15.—Mr. Davy, a celebrated English chemist, who is now here, was chosen in the Sitting of yesterday, Corresponding Member of the 1st class of the Institute, in the room of Mr. Kirwan. He had 47 votes out of 48.

GERMANY.

Cleves, Nov. 20.—The journal of the Roer has published the following advertisement of the Grand Rabbi.—Carlbouurg:

To Messrs. the Doctors of Religion, the Overseers, and Administrators of the Synagogues in the Israelite Division of the Roer.

"Cleves, Nov. 22.

"Gentlemen!—New events have placed the Government under the necessity of requiring new sacrifices, to deliver the country from an imminent danger; to obtain a glorious peace, suitable to the bravery of the great nation, and to the genius of our august Sovereign.

"In consequence, I invite you to exhort your flock to behave under these circumstances like good citizens and faithful subjects,

"Recall to their minds the sacred duties procured to us honour, gratitude, virtue, and

religion; and shew them, that the new sacrifices have for their object, to support the best of Monarchs, that he may be able shortly to attain his object, which is to render happy, us, our children, and our grandchildren.

"I expect, gentlemen, that your exhortations will have the desired effect which they have had hitherto.

"Receive the assurance of my perfect esteem, and my very sincere attachment.

"The Grand Rabbi, H. CARLBURG,"

Confederation of the Rhine.—Vienna, November 21. Our Gazette publishes to-day the following article:—"The Confederation of the Rhine has ceased to exist. It has been abandoned by all the members who composed it. The Courts of Wurtemberg, Baden, Wurtzburg, Hesse, Saxony, Nassau, Anhalt, and the other princely houses, have followed the example of Bavaria. They have all renounced a foreign yoke, and have rejoined the cause of Germany.

"All the States of the dissolved Confederation are emulously hastening to adopt great measures for the defense of the rights and liberty of Germany. All of them follow, in this respect, the energetic example of Bavaria."

HOLLAND.

House of Orange.—The following account of the House of Orange, cannot fail, at this moment, of being interesting to our readers:

William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, formed the famous Union of Utrecht, in 1579, and was the first Stadtholder. He married—1st, Anne of Egmont—2d, Anne of Saxony—3d, Charlotte of Bourbon—4th, Louisa Coligni. He was succeeded, as Stadtholder, by Maurice, son of Anne of Saxony, (after whom the Maurities were named). He was again succeeded by Frederic Henry, the son of William 1st and Louisa Coligni, and married Amelia, daughter of the Count Solms. He was succeeded by William 2d, who married Mary, daughter of Charles 1st. king of England.—William 3d, the next in succession, married Mary, daughter of James 2d, king of England, and Anne Hyde.—The next, William 4th, was a great-grandson of a daughter of William 2d, and married Anne, daughter of George 2d, king of England.—William 5th, (the Stadtholder who sought refuge in England, at the commencement of the French Revolution,) married Frederica Sophia, Princess of Prussia. His son, the present Prince of Orange, and the sixth William, who is now hailed "Sovereign of the Netherlands," under the title of William 1st, married the sister of the present king of Prussia, and the Duchess of York; and his son, the hereditary Prince, is the gallant youth who has distinguished him-

self under Lord Wellington. The Sovereign of the Netherlands is, we believe, a widower.

Proclamation.—His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange issued the following Proclamation upon his landing:—

PROCLAMATION.

"William Frederick, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, &c. &c.

"Dear Countrymen!—After nineteen years of absence and suffering, I have received with heartfelt joy your unanimous invitation to come among you. I am now arrived, and, I trust, under Divine Providence, that I shall be the means of restoring you to your ancient independence and prosperity. This is my sole object, and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that it is equally the object of the Allied Powers. It is in particular the wish of the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of his Government. Of this you will be convinced, by the unanimous assistance which that powerful country is immediately going to give you; and which, I trust, will lay the foundation of those old intimate ties of friendship and alliance which have so long made the happiness of both States. I am come, disposed and determined to forget and forgive every thing that is past. We have all but one common object, which is to heal the wounds of our native country, and restore it to its native rank and splendour amongst nations. The revival of trade and commerce will, I trust, be the immediate consequence of my return. All party spirit must be for ever banished from amongst us. No effort shall be wanting on my part, and on that of my family, to assert and secure your independence, and to promote your happiness and welfare. My eldest son, who, under the immortal Lord Wellington, has proved himself not unworthy of the fame of his ancestors, is on his way to join me; unite, therefore, dear countrymen, with heart and soul with me, and our common country will flourish again, as in the days of old, and we shall transmit, unimpaired, to our posterity, the blessings which we have received from our ancestors.

"Given under my seal and signature, Dec. 1, 1813.

(Signed) "W. F. PR. OF ORANGE."
By command of his Highness, "H. FAGEL."

Proclamation on his Highnesses Entry into Amsterdam.—William Frederick, Prince of Orange and Nassau, to all whom it may concern, greeting.—My feelings, upon my entrance this day into this capital, are inexpressible. Restored to that people whom I never ceased to bear in remembrance, I behold myself, after 19 years absence, as a father in the midst of his family.

Never, Netherlands, shall my reception in Holland,—never shall my entrance into

Amsterdam, be effaced from my memory : and, by your love I promise you, you shall not find yourselves deceived. It is your wish, Netherlands, that I should stand in a higher relation towards you, than I should have stood in had I never been absent. Your confidence, your love, places the sovereignty in my hands ; and I am urged on all sides to assume it, inasmuch as the necessity of the country, and the situation of Europe, require that I should do so.

Be it so I shall sacrifice my own opinions to your wishes ; I undertake what the Netherlands offer me ; but I undertake it alone under the guarantee of a wise constitution, which shall secure your freedom against all possible future abuses ; I undertake it, under the full impression of the duties which this acceptance imposes upon me.

My ancestors gave birth to your independence. The maintenance thereof shall be the incessant task of me and my posterity.

I rely in the present circumstances, still somewhat critical, upon your co-operation and sacrifices ; and after a short period of exertion, under God's assistance, no foreigner shall any longer be able, upon your own territory, to resist the ardour of the renovated nation and the triumphant arms of our Allies.

Done at the Council-house of Amsterdam, this 24 of Dec. 1813.

(Signed) W. F. Prince of ORANGE.

By order of his Highness,

VAN DER DUYN VAN MAASDAM.

Inundation of Holland frustrated.—An evening paper, after alluding to the late anxiety caused by the easterly winds, lest British assistance to Holland should be too long delayed, says, "We are assured, from undoubted authority, that plans had been laid by the Doaniers, and others, in the French interest, to inundate Holland. Every measure had been concerted, and the horrible act would have been carried into effect, had not their diabolical scheme been frustrated by the very cause at which we blindly murmured. The sluices were to have been opened—the dykes demolished—and the best of the Dutch provinces to have been swept from the earth. Nothing but a continuance of strong easterly winds averted the dreadful calamity. The tides, instead of rising to their usual height, actually receded to an uncommon degree."

Entrance of Cossacks into the Hague.—The following notice, signed by the commanding officer of the Cossacks, was brought over by Mr. Grant—

"L'Adjudant du Général Lapieff, lieutenant du 1^r. régiment des gardes chasseurs Gaguine, attaché à l'avant-garde du Général Benckendorff, a entré le premier à la Haye, avec 50 Bashquirs, et 35 Cosaques.

"A la Haye, Dimanche le 23 de Novre. le matin à 12.

(Signed) "ALEX. GAGUINE."

Hague, Nov. 30.—The following is a copy of a letter written in English, and received this morning :—

"Most respected Sir,—I have ventured to march against a battery of eighteen pieces of cannon, with only fifty volunteers. It is the Britenslois. I have taken it without firing a shot, and made sixteen gunners prisoners—Adieu, most respected Sir.

"I am always entirely your's,
(Signed) "J. ADAMS."

French Bulletin circulated in Holland.—Prefecture of the Department of the Mouths of the Rhine.—The Prefect of the Department of the Mouths of the Rhine, Baron of the Empire, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, hastens to communicate to the inhabitants of this department the General Order of the 25th Military Division, addressed by the General of Division Count Merle, to the Colonel, Baron of the Empire, commanding the department.

General Order.—Eleven hundred thousand men are marching at this moment upon all the points where the enemies of France present themselves.

Six hundred thousand men are advancing to the line of the Rhine.

Five corps of observation, of 100,000 men each, have received a direction to

Utrecht,
Bordeaux,
Toulouse,
Turin, and
Meitz.

The Prefect has this day transmitted assurances to his Majesty, that his faithful subjects of the department of the Mouths of the Rhine, await with tranquillity, confidence, and submission, the result of the grand measures ordered by the Emperor, and will second them with devotedness.

(Signed) FREMIN DE BEAUMONT.
Bois le Duc, Nov. 20.

HUNGARY.

Remarkable Old Age.—A woman, named Eve Zoacher, died lately in Presburg, Hungary, at the advanced age of 123 years. Her hair was abundant and remained black : her teeth were very white, and she retained all her senses to the last. Her sight was so piercing that she could, at the distance of 1000 paces, distinguish the different kinds of cattle in the meadows. When questioned once as to her mode of living, she answered, "I eat and drink, not because signals are set before me ; but because I am hungry and dry : I go to rest with the cock, and I rise with him." A few days before her death she

taught the catechism to an infant of four years, and walked eight miles.

MALTA.

Remarkable Particulars concerning the Plague at Malta.—When this dreadful scourge made its first appearance on the island, there were several English gentlemen belonging to the medical establishment there, who were well acquainted with its nature and symptoms. Among them was Mr. Green, who is at the head of the military medical establishment at Malta, and who acquired a prior knowledge of the plague, in the expedition to Egypt, when his treatment of the patients afflicted with that formidable visitation, in the camp before Alexandria, was highly successful. Mr. Hiff, now apothecary to the forces at Malta, served also in Egypt at that time, and had peculiar cause of intimate knowledge of the characteristics of plague, having himself had the disease. These gentlemen, Mr. Green, especially, thought it their duty to protest against the representations of the Maltese Physicians, who called that disease a *malignant contagious fever*, which our countrymen called *the Plague*, without disguise.

The British residents in general, and even the troops, have been in a great measure preserved from the contagion. This, no doubt, was principally owing to the facility with which the former were enabled to keep aloof from the body of the people, and to the restraints which discipline was able to impose on the latter; but what will appear more singular, it is asserted, that all the medical authorities agree in declaring, that the English are *not in any great degree susceptible of the plague*, and that the influence of the complaint is less violent in them. This is attributed principally to *habitual cleanliness*, and to the *better system of living*, the free use of animal food, wine, and spirituous liquors. Great praise is given to Colonel Rivaroli, commander of the guards appointed to prevent undue communication between the inhabitants, and to confine, within the prescribed limits, all those persons whose transgression of those restraints appeared likely to extend and continue the evil.

There was one remarkable instance of preventing the spread of contagion in the family of Captain Chilcote, of the royal navy, two of whose servants were taken out of the house in a very bad state of plague. By the use of a system of precautionary measures, consisting principally in washing the person all over with soap and water, and subsequently with vinegar, sometimes mixed with water; by washing all articles of wearing apparel in the same manner prior to using them; by avoiding contact with each other for a number of days in succession, and equally avoiding to

touch any thing capable of retaining or conducting the infection, the disease was prevented from affecting any other person in the family.

MAURITIUS: ISLE OF FRANCE.

Serpent.—A serpent, of the Boa Constrictor species was, in February last, killed in the neighbourhood of Reduit, Isle of France, by a Mr. Fleurot, who, with a friend, was angling near a cascade in the river of Plain Wilhelms. The dogs accompanying the party first discovered the reptile concealed in a cavity of the rock; and four charges of small shot were fired at him, before he became crippled, and could be drawn by six slaves from his lurking place. He proved to be 14 feet six inches long, 14 inches thick, and weighed 143lbs. When opened the stomach was found to contain *several animals, half digested, such as monkeys, &c.* This reptile is believed to have been introduced on the island by a ship from India, which was stranded in 1801 on the shore; near six miles from the river where it was killed.

PRUSSIA.

Buonaparte's Losses in the late Campaign.—Berlin. Our authorities are either official accounts, published in this city, or other statements fully authenticated, of whose conscientious accuracy as to the loss of the enemy, we at Berlin have, on the arrival of the respective prisoners, been able to form a correct judgment, and which, in no instance, have been found to exceed the truth.

Accordingly we are enabled to publish the following list of the loss of the enemy in prisoners, guns, and ammunition waggon:

Date.	Names of Places.	Prisoners.	Guns.	Ammunition waggons.
April.				
11	Mockern	927	1	5
13	Langensalm		5	1
28	Halle	428	3	3
May.				
2	Luneburg	2,300	11	
2	Gros-Gorchen	1,100	40	
14	Konigsbruck	183		
12-15	309		
18	Vielnitz-Konigsbruck	226		
12, 20,	Bautzen and			
21	Konigswartha	2,700	12	
20	Baruth	300		
20	Zwickau		24	40 destroyed
24	Connern	380		
26	Haynan	(a)	11	
31	Brinkenan	500		
31	Mark-Lissa	80	8	
June.				
24	Luckau	500		
9	Halberstadt	540	14	60
August.				
17	Environs of Wit-			
	tenberg	152		
18	Liegnitz	366		

19 Lahn	300	8	
23 Gros-Beren	2,000	26	60
26 Katzbach	18,000	103	250
27 Belzig	5,500	8	
27 Lobenan	305		
28 Luckau	800	9	Military stores
30 Culm, and in the Mountains	9,000	83	105 and mili- tary stores
Sept.			
1 Near Gorlitz		1	
2 Wurschen	711		300
9 Bautzen and Dres- den	1,200		200 destroyed
6 Dennewitz	10,000	80	400
16 Querfurth	442		
16 Dannenberg	3,300	8	52
17 Nollendorf	2,000	7	
18 Freyberg	648		
18 Weissenfels	1,291		
19 Borack	516		
23 Bischofswerda	310		
25 Brunswick	328		
28 Altenburg	1,000	5	
28 Cassel	650	41	
October.			
3 Wartenburg	700	14	50
12 Neustadt on the Odra	200		
14 Bremen			
11-14 Grossen-Hayn.			80 and a great deal of ammu- nition in boats.
16-19 Leipsic.. unhurt	30,000		
sick and wounded	22,000	250	900
20 Lutzen	2,100		
21 Freyburg	4,000	40	Many
21 Buttelstadt	600		Many
22 Gotha	973		Many
26 Vicinity of Gotha..	2,000		
Near Erfurt			600 were blown up by Buonaparte's orders.

Total.. 129,162 801 2,906

(a) The considerable number of prisoners has not been stated.

The foregoing statement, in which the issue of many minor engagements or skirmishes has been passed over in silence, and to which, without exaggeration, a considerable number of prisoners may be added, gives naturally rise to very important reflections.

SPAIN.

Disorder extinguished.—Advices from Cadiz of the 12th ult. inform us, that the place had been declared free of the epidemic, by official authority, and that the Executive and Legislative Bodies were in consequence preparing to return to Madrid.

Fever subsided.—Accounts from Gibraltar to the 11th ult. state, that the fever had entirely disappeared in the town, and was then limited to the garrison, and the deaths and new cases were greatly diminished. On the 42th three was the number of the deaths.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Official.

A Proclamation for a General Thanksgiving.—By his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.—George P.—We do most devoutly and thankfully acknowledge the great goodness and mercy of Almighty God, who, in addition to the manifold and inestimable benefits which this kingdom has received at his hands, has continued to us his protection and assistance in the war in which, for the common safety of his Majesty's dominions, and for disappointing the boundless ambition of France, we are now engaged, and has given to the arms of his Majesty, and to those of his Allies, a series of signal and glorious victories over the forces of the enemy: and therefore, truly considering that such great and public blessings call for public and solemn acknowledgments, we have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to issue this proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for those his mercies be observed throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England, and Ireland, on Thursday, the 13th day of January next; and for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, we have given directions to the most Reverend the Archbishops, and Right Reverend the Bishops of England, to compose a Form of Prayer, suitable to the occasion; to be read in all churches and chapels, and other places of public worship; and to take care for the timely disposing of the same throughout their respective dioceses. And we do solemnly charge and command, that the said public Day of Thanksgiving be religiously observed by all his Majesty's loving subjects, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and upon pain of enforcing such punishment as may be justly inflicted upon all men who shall contemn or neglect the same.

Given at the Court of Carlton House, the 7th day of December, 1813, in the 54th year of his Majesty's reign.—God save the King.

Another proclamation follows for a public thanksgiving, to be observed in Scotland, on the same day.

Field Marshals appointed.—War Office, Nov. 27, 1813.—His Royal Highness has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint General his Royal Highness Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, K. G. and General his Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, K. G. to

be Field Marshals in the Army, by commissions, dated Nov. 26, 1813.

Foreign Office, Dec. 11, 1813.—His R. H. the Prince Regent has caused it to be notified by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers residing at this Court, that in consequence of the re-establishment of the ancient relations of peace and amity between his Majesty and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, his Royal Highness has been pleased to direct, that the blockade of all the ports and places of the said United Provinces (except such ports or places as may be still in the possession, or under the controul of France), shall be forthwith raised; and that all ships and vessels belonging to the said United Provinces shall have free admission into the ports of his Majesty's dominions; and shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of states in amity.—Also that the coast of the Adriatic, between Trieste and the southern extremity of Dalmatia inclusively, being no longer under the dominion of France; the blockade of that extent of coast comprehended within the above description (which was instituted in virtue of his Majesty's Order in Council of the 26th of April, 1809), should be discontinued, with the exception of such places as may still be occupied by the enemy.

The same *Gazette* contains a notice from the War-Office, stating that the Regimental Agents have been called upon to render an account of unclaimed arrears remaining in their hands, belonging to the officers, between Dec. 25, 1783, and Dec. 24, 1797, and to pay the same into the bank on account of the paymaster-general. A list of 800 officers to whom arrears are due is then given, and it is notified that the said arrears will be paid to them, or their legal representatives, on application at the War-Office.

This will enable the representatives and relatives of all officers, who have died in the service within the last thirty years, to ascertain if any balance is due to them, and where they may at once apply for its amount.

Public Revenue.—An official account, laid before the House of Commons, states the amount of the net produce of the permanent taxes in Great Britain, for the year ending the 25th of October, 1813, at 38,743,428*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; and for the year ending the 25th of October, 1813, at 37,833,506*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* being a deficiency of about 900,000*l.* The same account states the total amount of the net produce of the war taxes, for the year ending the 25th Jan. 1812, at 21,822,332*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; and for the year ending the 25th of October 1813, at 22,740,388*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* being an increase to about the amount of the deficiency in the permanent taxes. Thus the

net produce of the public revenue of Great Britain, for the year ending the 25th of October, 1813, is 60,573,934*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Military Emoluments in high Rank.—The former pay of a Field Marshal, 9*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per day, is now increased to 16*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* or 5599*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per annum.

Precedence in Law Stations.—By the appointment of Mr. Serjeant Shepherd to the office of Solicitor General, this curious circumstance occurs, that, as the King's Ancient Sergeant, he would take precedence even of the Attorney General. By the letter of King James I. to Bishop Williams, then Chancellor, it was directed that, from that time, the two eldest King's Serjeants only should take rank and precedence of his Attorney and Solicitor General, as before that time all his Serjeants at Law had precedence of those great Crown officers. Therefore, by this rule, Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, and Mr. Serjeant Lens, have precedence at this day. To obviate the difficulty that occurs in the present instance, and that might occur in future, we understand that the Lord Chancellor has recommended to the Prince Regent to direct, by virtue of the prerogative of the Crown, that the Attorney and Solicitor General shall take rank of all the King's Serjeants.

Dutch Mail established.—*Harwich, December 1*—On Saturday last, the inhabitants of this town were highly gratified by the arrival of a mail for Holland. Mr. Collett, the mail contractor, entered the town in fine style, with a new coach, named the Prince of Orange, drawn by six greys, with music playing! on the top was displayed the post-boy Jack, with the words "Holland Mail." The coach, horses, and whip-handle, were tastefully decorated with orange ribbons. After the mail was delivered at the packet office, the coach proceeded slowly through the principal streets of the town, attended by a vast concourse of spectators, among whom were a great number of Dutch sailors, who expressed the joy they felt by repeated huzzas, and cries of *Orange Boven*.—Joy was depicted on every countenance, in the anticipation of an advantageous result from the happy events now taking place.

New Market and Fair.—The high sheriff of the county of Lincoln has given notice, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, that a plot of newly allotted ground, in the parish of Bolingbroke, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, is henceforward to be appropriated to the building a weekly market, every Tuesday, and an annual fair on the 10th day of July, unless it fall on a Sunday, then on the Monday, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the neighbouring fens, towns, and villages. A schedule of tolls is annexed, and they are very moderate.

Liberal Landlord.—Earl Fitzwilliam, in a speech to the Peterborough, &c. yeomanry, a few days since, after congratulating them on the probability of things being shortly restored to their old order, in consequence of the brilliant successes of the Allies on the continent, particularly alluded to the declension in the price of corn,—adding, that he should regulate his rents accordingly. This resolution is in the true spirit of liberality, and will, we hope, be adopted by every landlord whose tenants may have lately taken their farms in contemplation of a state of things which the opening of the continent and the return of peace must materially alter.

Spot on the Sun of remarkable Dimensions.—A gentleman of Suffolk observes that, there is a spot on the sun, at present, more uniformly opaque and regular in its outline than he ever saw, or, at least, with a single exception.

“It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ advanced nearly on the line of the sun's equator. It seems, in a very small degree, elliptical, in a direction towards the sun's poles. It may be pretty nearly 1-two hundredth part of the sun, or about two seconds diameter.

“No jagged outline observed, nor any corrugaceous appearance near the edge; but all uniformly black; very like Mercury when on the sun's disc.

“It must be very nearly equal to the diameter of Mars.

“Observed about a quarter past eleven, Dec. 15.”

Free Masons; union of Lodges.—The union of the two great fraternities of Free and Accepted Masons, after a separation of nearly a century, is to take place almost immediately. The ceremony of the union is to be held in the forenoon at Freemason's Hall, to which no one can be admitted who is not duly qualified by certain covenants made among themselves; and in the afternoon there is to be a grand dinner at the Crown and Anchor tavern, at which the two royal dukes, and a number of distinguished grand officers from the Scots, Irish, Swedish, and other grand lodges, will be present. Being the festival of St. John the Evangelist, the solemnity will be observed by meetings of all the lodges throughout the kingdom.

Methodist Conference.—The seventieth Annual Conference of the Preachers, late in connection with the Rev. John Wesley, commenced at Liverpool, July 26, 1833. About 300 preachers assembled. Two had died during the past year, and several new preachers were admitted. Dr. Coke was authorized and appointed to undertake a mission to Ceylon and Java, and allowed to take with him six preachers for that purpose, exclusive of one for the Cape of Good Hope.

From the reports brought to the Conference from different parts of the world, the numbers in society with the Wesleyan Methodists are as follows:—

Great Britain	162,003
Ireland	28,770
France	100
Gibraltar	127
Sierra Leone	96
Nova Scotia and Newfoundland	1,523
The West Indies	15,220
United States of America	216,000

Total 423,838

Increase since the Conference in 1812, about 10,000.

Avarice properly taken in.—The master-chandlers in Manchester, on hearing that illuminations were intended in that great town, on account of the late victories, immediately raised the price of their candles a penny per pound: the inhabitants, in turn, resolved on having no illuminations, and spent their money in merry meetings and jovial entertainments.

Alteration in State of Manufactures.—We have much satisfaction in being able to state, that the trade of Manchester, in all its branches, has attained a briskness which rivals the best days in good old times. Such a month of November, for business, is scarcely in the memory of the oldest merchant. Goods, in general, have risen since last spring, from 20 to 60 per cent.

Trade revived.—Our house at Sheffield has received orders for hardware for the Continent to the amount of £10,000, part of it is razors to the value of £3000. At Northampton, the manufacturers are in full employ, and at Manchester, Glasgow, and Paisley, trade is equally brisk.

Price of Porter reduced.—A reduction of 10s. in the barrel of ale, and 5s. in that of amber, took place on Friday, December 17. Several of the Brewers also sent a notice to the Publicans of their intention immediately to reduce the price of porter.

Invasion forgot.—The lines and batteries in the vicinity of Chelmsford have been stripped of the frieze, palisades, and other timbers with which they were formed, and the whole is ordered to be disposed of by auction.

Summary Punishment.—A baker at Romford, was lately tossed in a blanket for supplying bread to the troops quartered in the barracks, of a quality inferior to the stipulations of his contract. The delinquent pleaded very earnestly for mercy, but the assailants were inexorable; admonishing him to sin no more, and observing, that if he per-

sisted in his wicked practice, his iniquity should not go unpunished.

Fraud punished.—*Vexatious Disappointment.*—At the Manor Court, at Wakefield, a trial took place, which contributed much to elucidate the cause of the great failure in the crop of onions in that neighbourhood. A dealer in onion seed had stocked the whole country with seed imported from Holland, and stated to be of a superior quality, but which had been sea dipped, and consequently rendered not worth a farthing. The payment of a balance due for some of this infamous trash was resisted, and after a trial which lasted some hours, and in which many respectable witnesses gave evidence to the worthlessness of this seed, the plaintiff was cast with costs, to the satisfaction of a numerous Court, and particularly of the gardeners, of whom numbers were present. It appeared on this trial, that most of the growers of onions in the whole district from Selby to Holmsford had been duped.

Fossil Crocodile found.—A part of the sea cliffs on the coast near Lime, in Dorsetshire, lately fell down, after a violent storm, and discovered the fossil remains of an enormous crocodile, in a state of perfection not before found. This extremely valuable and interesting remains of a former world was discovered on the estate of H. H. Henley, Esq. who has liberally presented it to the London Museum of Natural History, in Piccadilly.

Remarkable Death.—Died, in the Infirmary at Hull, lately, Louis Castagnet, serjeant-major in a French regiment of cavalry; son of a physician at Bordeaux. This youth was one of the devoted victims of conscription, sent into Russia, and was there taken prisoner. Having suffered severely from the privations he underwent in the campaign, and his toes frost-bitten, he was put on board the transport, with the Spanish prisoners, who lately arrived here. Owing to the disagreeable smell arising from his toes, which were in a state of mortification, and probably still more to the hatred of the Spaniards, he was not suffered to go below deck; and from exposure to the weather, and want of surgical assistance, he was so much reduced on his arrival that he died in a few days.

Rapid Conflagration.—A dreadful fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Jones and Co. timber-merchants, King-street, Southwark, which raged with the greatest fury, and, owing to the wind blowing strong from the north-east, and there being a very scanty supply of water, it spread with rapidity, threatening destruction, for some time, to nearly the whole neighbourhood. The principal part of the stock of Messrs. Jones and

Co. was consumed. A varnish manufactory also fell a prey to the flames, and 14 adjoining houses, built of lath and plaster, were totally destroyed, besides a number of others materially damaged. The distress occasioned by this accident is very great, as a number of the inhabitants have lost nearly the whole of their property. We are happy to learn that no lives were lost, but one man was dreadfully hurt.

Curious hiding place.—Lately, three pigs, the property of W. Houghton, Esq. of Birchfield-Bud, near Birmingham, were stolen from his premises, and were traced to the dwelling-house of W. Tunstal, a man who has but lately returned from Warwick Gaol. The pigs were found killed, and the man's wife was found in the act of cleaning them. A reward was offered for the man's apprehension, and on the Saturday he was discovered by the Birmingham officers, secreted between the ceiling and roof of the premises, lately inhabited by one Beebe, in Freeman-street. The above officers, in searching the house, discovered a most curious kind of apartment, which it appeared had been overlooked until that time, although the house had been repeatedly searched: the entrance was in the cellar, several feet from the ground, in a large chimney, and in it was a press for manufacturing eighteen-penny pieces, and sufficient room for the man to perform his work: there were two bells communicating with different premises, and all the way up the chimney, at regular distances, staples were driven into the wall, by which a man could with ease ascend to the top, where a trap-door communicated with a different set of premises. So artfully was the culprit concealed, that the officers had nearly given over the pursuit, when a few pieces of mortar falling down, led them to the object of their search.

Pedestrianism.—Lately, Robert Ellerby, of Wild Newton, in Yorkshire, started to go 50 miles in four hours and twenty minutes, over Carsdale race course.

	h.	m.	s.
He performed the 1st 8 miles in	1	0	0
Second ditto	—	—	1 6 23
Third ditto	1 10 41
Last six ditto	—	—	0 41 12

Twenty — 4 1 7

He walked part of the way, during which time he availed himself of the opportunity of taking refreshment. He is an athletic made man, and would, it is thought, have been a match for one of the first raters, had he begun earlier in life.

Remarkable Plum Tree.—A plum tree is now growing in the garden of Mrs. Jane Matthews, at Tarside, near Wigton, which has produced three crops this season, and

blossomed a fourth time. The first two crops came to great perfection, and even the third assumed the tinge of ripeness. Some of the plums of the first crop measured nearly seven inches round.—(*Carlisle Journal*.)

Barley.—The late harvest has yielded heavier barley than has been known for many years. A sack, containing 4 bushels (Winchester measure) grown at Casterton, near Stamford, was found to weigh 17 stone.

Rapid travelling.—A gentleman of Ipswich proceeded from his home, on urgent business, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, to Dublin, in Ireland. He set off by the mail, at half past ten at night, for London, on his way to Holyhead, transacted his business, returned by the same route, and arrived at home on Tuesday following, at seven o'clock in the evening—completing a journey of 900 miles within the week.

Remarkable Oak Tree.—A week or two ago, Mr. John Ellis, of Mansfield, purchased a piece of old oak, three feet long, and two feet square, which to all appearance was a solid, firm, piece of wood; it being too large for the purpose he wanted it, he got the sawyer to cut it down the middle, and as the joiner was working one of the pieces, a small piece slipped out, which, on examining, there were the following figures, 1054, nearly as legible as on the first day they were cut. There appears but very little doubt of their having been cut on the bark at that time; they were eight inches from the outside of the piece, so that the tree must have grown sixteen inches in the diameter, after the figures were cut on it; they are old fashioned figures, about one inch and a half long; it seems probable that a branch of the tree had grown so close to the hole as to unite with it, as there is some appearance of bark; both sides are marked, one nearly as legibly the as other, that piece which slipped off having convex figures, and the other concave. Mr. Ellis has preserved the pieces of wood which have the figures on, as a curiosity.

Grey Horses.—The rage for grey horses among the Russian noblemen has somewhat abated, since it was discovered that in many of their engagements with the French, the colour of the horses occasioned the loss of many an officer, by becoming a mark for the enemy to fire at. Most of the horses selected in this country for the Emperor Alexander are black.

SCOTLAND.

Resignation of Dr. Finlay.—The venerable and highly respected Dr. Finlay, who has so long filled the Chair of Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow,

has, on account of his great age, resigned that office, and is succeeded by Professor M'Tork. Dr. Finlay is the father of the Scottish Church.

Remarkable Conduct of a French Officer.—On the evening of the general illumination for the downfall of Bonaparte, at Greenlaw, Berwickshire, the window of one of the French officers on parole there, was particularly noticed for its brilliancy, although they were exempted in the proclamation from the magistrate. Next morning he was likely to be roughly handled in the street by several of his countrymen, when he instantly turned round to the towns people who were collecting together to witness his fate, and exclaimed in the best English he was master of, "I illuminate because my Emperor got safe over de water before dat Corporal Sap blow de bridge up!" and came off with applause from his comrades, amidst the cheers of the populace.

Rein-deer, &c.—Some rein-deer from Lapland, which were lately presented to Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, by Capt. Cathcart of the Alexandria frigate, are now browsing on one of the high sheep parks at Ardgowan, in Scotland, and seem to be in so thriving and happy a state as if in their native region of Lapland. They are particularly fond of the Lichen, or moss, with which the rocks in their pasturage abound. There are four of them.

IRELAND.

Sentence for Libel on the late Lord Lieutenant.—It appears by the Dublin papers, that Mr. Magee, proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post, has been sentenced for a libel on the government of the Duke of Richmond, to be imprisoned in Newgate for two years, to pay a fine of £500 to the Crown; and to give security for his good conduct for seven years—himself in £1000. and two sureties in £500 each.

Mr. Magee has further been served with legal notices, from the stamp office of Ireland, that stamps should no longer be issued to him. A statute, passed during the rebellion and never before acted upon, authorises this proceeding, and Mr. Magee was, in consequence, compelled to dispose of his property in the Evening Herald and Dublin Evening Post, under all the disadvantages of an instantaneous notice.

Improvement of Agriculture in Ireland.—J. C. Curwen, Esq. president of the Workington Agricultural Society, has recently returned from his tour through Ireland. The high opinion he entertains of the hospitality of that country it is impossible fully to describe. The state of agriculture there is very

inferior to that of either Scotland or England, and he considers the population of that kingdom disproportionate to her resources. Dr. Richardson's Fiorin equals his highest expectations, and he is well satisfied it must answer where proper attention is paid to the culture of a plant which demands a full supply of manure and an extensive possession of the soil. In every instance where it has failed, he considers that it arises from inattention to those two leading principles in its culture, without a due attention to which it can never merit the high eulogia it has received. Mr. Curwen has engaged a labourer from Ireland to instruct his people in the mode of burning clay as a manure, which he considers one of the greatest improvements he observed in that country.

Mr. C.'s Mangel Wurzel is much inferior to his last year's crop; it probably will not equal more than half, or 23 tons per acres. The tops were very useful betwixt the two cuttings of clover, and his neighbours seem determined to make a more extensive trial of that root the ensuing year. He has sown 260 acres of newly enclosed ground this year with wheat, the whole of which promises to be excellent. His Fiorin is not equal to what might have been expected had every weed been carefully eradicated—we may expect more attention in its culture the ensuing year. His turnips, whether common or Swedish, are excellent; the former will average 35 tons per acre, the Swedes 25 tons. His example in Cumberland will, at no very distant period, raise tier in the estimation of her neighbours.

Catholic Board.—After a long discussion at the Catholic Board lately, the following resolution was adopted:—

“Resolved, That we think it necessary, at this particular time, to re-adapt our resolution of the year 1810, that, as Irishmen and Catholics, we never can or will consent to any interference, on the part of the crown, or the servants of the crown, in the appointment of our bishops; and that, with every disposition to meet, as far as it can be done, the wishes of every part of our parliamentary friends and Protestant fellow-subjects, we yet feel ourselves bound to declare, that no settlement can be final or satisfactory, which has for its basis or at all involves any innovation or alteration to be made by authority of parliament, in the doctrine or discipline of the Catholic church in Ireland—that this declaration is not lightly made, but is grounded upon the concurrence of this board with the prelates, and in the sentiments of the Catholic body at large, as publicly and repeatedly expressed at the several meetings held for the last three years in every part of the kingdom.”

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Dec. 27, 1813.

Three would-be Monarchs in one Island born,
Paris, Cassel, and Madrid did adorn;
The first in Infamy and Lies surpassed;
The next in Lust;—in Drunkenness the last;
The force of Fortune would no further go;
Their thrones o'erturn'd, she calls for the
bourreau;
And NAP. awaits his fate with JEROME,
and with JOE!

.....

The fogs of London, and of the country around it, are so thick this evening, that they have, it is said, obliged the Prince Regent to return to Carlton House from his intended tour to Belvoir Castle—No light of lamps and flambeaux could penetrate the incumbered atmosphere, nor preserve the drivers and their Royal Charge from falls and accidents. More than two hours and a half were employed by his Royal Highness's attendants in creeping back the last mile. But this fog is clear day compared with that which at this moment envelopes the atmosphere of politics. Even Buonaparte, who “foresees every thing,” can see nothing beyond his nose, through the dense obscurity that involves his fate. No lights, no lanterns, no flambeaux, can enable him to discover the ups and downs, the ditches, and cuts, and sand-heaps, and stumps of trees by which his way is thwarted. He has not said so in plain terms; for that were to be guilty of imitating John Bull, who discourses on his perplexities to all who will hear him; and by complaining of his own darkness, he very frequently enlightens their obscurity. But the Emperor and King confesses, that when he wishes for a negotiation, his adversaries prefer fighting; and though he proposed to fight and negotiate concurrently, when “the sublime Genius of Europe,” made his famous stand at Dresden, in the course of the summer,—yet now—having safely escaped to Paris, and once more regained the Tuilleries, he would fain negotiate only; because he wants time, in which to train his conscripts to arms—but his opponents, although they have their newly raised levies to train too, yet determine to keep fighting;—but allow him to negotiate if so he please. Now what can we say to this contradiction?—When Buonaparte would have pursued this plan, we considered it as completely nugatory in respect to peace: for, to ensure peace, the spirit of peace is previously necessary; but military movements frighten away the pacific spirit, and render

that impossible which is at all times difficult—very difficult. Our judgment, therefore, is in diametrical opposition to our wishes, when we anticipate no pacification, as a *near* consequence of those expressions which the Emperor and King * has employed in this Speech addressed to his Legislative. True it is, that they turned topsy turvy the heads of the speculative politicians of the city of London, during a whole evening. And joyous it was to hear the trumpets squeaking, the men bawling, the boys clattering, the passengers running; to see the papers adorn the hats, the busy countenances inquiring, without speaking a word, the groups gathering to hear what was too loud to be audible, and, intentionally too, broken to be formed into intelligible sentences, by the best versed in Hawker's language—and all this in front of the Royal Exchange! The pictures of the royal tiger or the king of the savages, hung out at Polito's Museum of Natural History, may afford some notion of the form or dimension of the animal within; but not an idea of the real news, or supposed news, or conjectured news, true or false, could be gathered from the dark vociferations of Messieurs the *lucinatorius's*, who proclaimed their *Great News*! and *Second Editions*! to a startled and bewildered populace. But, how could the discerning public be so gulled? Exactly because they were the *discerning* public:—it was not the stupid, or the insane, who that evening *sold* their omnium at *eighteen*! per cent. premium! Alas! we had then no omnium to sell;—or else, perhaps,—

* The following are some of the sentiments of the late General Moreau, spoken in confidence to his friend,—on the character and disposition of Buonaparte. We insert them partly because we know their truth; and partly because they deserve to be recorded as the words of a truly great man.

"This man," (Buonaparte) said he, "covers the French name with shame and opprobrium; before long it will be infamous to acknowledge it. He prepares for my unhappy country the hatred and curse of the whole world. In a short time, the French will be worse treated than even the Jews, and more exposed than that people is, to the scorn and anathemas of other nations."

"The infernal tactics of Buonaparte has entirely turned the art of war topsy turvy. Battles are no longer anything but butcheries: it is not now, as formerly, that the success of the campaign is determined by the small loss of the soldier's blood, but by the quantity, the rivers of it that is shed. Napoleon has gained his victories only by sacrificing masses of men:—"A coup d'hommes."—*Vide Mr. Soynine's Details of Gen. Moreau's last Moments*, just published by Longman and Co.

but—our banker had advised us to take *fourteen*! and *fourteen* was all we could get at noon; when others could get *eighteen* at night. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*!!

Now for a copy of this famous Speech!

Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments of the Legislative Body—

Splendid victories have raised the glory of the French arms during this campaign; defections without parallel have rendered these victories useless; *all has turned against us*.—France itself would be in danger, but for the union and energy of the French.

In these weighty circumstances, it was my first thought to call you around me. My heart has need of the presence and of the affection of my subjects.

I have never been seduced by Prosperity. Adversity would always find me superior to its attacks.

I have several times given peace to nations when they had lost every thing. From a part of my conquests I have raised thrones for kings who have forsaken me.

I had conceived and executed great designs for the Prosperity and Happiness of the World. A monarch and a father, I feel that peace adds to the security of thrones and to that of families.

Negotiations have been entered into with the Allied Powers. I have adhered to the preliminary basis which they have presented. I had then the hope, that before the opening of this session, the Congress of Manheim would be assembled; but new delays, which are not to be ascribed to France, have deferred this moment, which the wishes of the world eagerly call for.

I have ordered to be laid before you all the original documents which are in the portfolio in my department of Foreign Affairs. You will make yourselves acquainted with them by means of a Committee. The Speakers (Orators) of my Council will acquaint you with my will on this subject.

On my side there are no obstacles to the establishment of peace. I know and partake all the sentiments of the French. I say of the French, because there is not one of them who would desire peace at the price of honour.

It is with regret that I ask of this generous people new sacrifices; but they are commanded by its noblest and dearest interests.

It was necessary to recruit my armies by numerous levies; nations cannot treat with security, except by displaying their whole strength; and an increase of taxes becomes indispensable. What my Minister of the Finances will propose to you, is conformable to the system of Finance which I have established. We shall meet every demand without a loan, which consumes the future, and

without paper-money, which is the greatest enemy of social order.

I am satisfied with the sentiments which my people of Italy have testified towards me on this occasion. DENMARK and Naples alone have remained faithful to their alliance with me.

The Republic of the United States of America continues WITH SUCCESS its war with Eng. and.

I have recognized the neutrality of the nineteen Swiss Cantons.

Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body.

You are the natural organs of this throne; it is for you to give an example of energy which may recommend our generation to the generations to come. Let them not say of us—"They have sacrificed the best interests of their country—They have acknowledged the laws which ENGLAND has in vain sought during four centuries to impose on France!"

My People cannot fear that the policy of their Emperor will ever betray the national glory. On my side I feel the confidence that the French will be constantly worthy of themselves and me."

This speech has since been repeated as to its essence, with notes and variations, by the official orator, who was charged with proposing a discourse to the Legislative Body. From comparison and analysis we infer that *no specific* bases have been laid down by the Allies, and offered to Buonaparte:—that he has acceded, indeed, to the proposal of fighting and negotiating together;—but that the chief intent of his allusions is to astound the French people with a seeming acquiescence in their most earnest desires, at the moment.—"At the moment,"—for, let the moment pass, their natural dissipation will prevail, and the earth will drink the gore of another half million of young Frenchmen.—Will that be the last?

If our version of Buonaparte's speech be incorrect, it is to the basis laid down in the following State Paper that he has acceded.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

The French Government has ordered a new levy of 300,000 conscripts. The motives of the Senatus Consultum to that effect contain an appeal to the Allied Powers. They, therefore, find themselves called upon to promulgate anew, in the face of the world, the views which guide them in the present war; the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes, and their determination.

The Allied Powers do not make war upon France, but against that preponderance, haughtily announced,—against that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe, and of France, the Emperor Napoleon has too long exercised beyond the limits of his empire.

Victory has conducted the Allied Armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to his Majesty the Emperor of the French. An attitude strengthened by the accession of all the Sovereigns and Princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of that peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the French empire, as well as on the independence of the other States of Europe. The views of the Powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honorable to each.

The Allied Sovereigns desire that France may be great, powerful, and happy; because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe. They wish that France may be happy,—that French commerce may revive,—that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish; because a great people can only be tranquil in proportion as it is happy. The Powers confirm to the French empire an extent of territory which France, under her Kings, never knew; because a valiant nation does not fall from its rank, by having in its turn experienced reverses in an obstinate and sanguinary contest, in which it has fought with its accustomed bravery.

But the Allied Powers also wish to be free, tranquil, and happy, themselves. They desire a state of peace which, by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforward preserve their people from the numberless calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last twenty years.

The Allied Powers will not lay down their arms, until they have attained this great and beneficial result, this noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms, until the political state of Europe be re-established anew,—until immovable principles have resumed their rights over vain pretensions, until the sanctity of treaties shall have at last secured a real peace to Europe.—*Frankfort, Dec: 1, 1813.*

It is now our duty to report that Lord Castlereagh and family sets off this evening for the continent: that affairs at Frankfort are become so important as to require the presence of an agent completely familiar with the sentiments of the British Cabinet: that Buonaparte, by an allusion to a "Congress to meet at Mannheim," leads to the expectation of such a meeting, [and the rather—because he did his utmost to appoint Paris as the place of resort; but the Allies refused to meet in any place under his dominions:—They knew their man:—]—that a general assembly of the Foreign Ambassadors was held at Lord Castlereagh's a day or two before those dispatches arrived, which are said to have occasioned that Nobleman's sudden journey:

that Parliament was adjourned to the first day of March some days previous: that the Ministers, when asked in Parliament on the subject of Peace, had begged leave to be silent.

All these particulars justify the opinion of those who think something is in agitation; but that it will *soon* be our duty to report a General Peace, is not our present conjecture. In the mean while, the *foreign* public takes on itself to discuss the question, whether it would be better to dethrone Buonaparte at once, or to negotiate with him; it being premised that his offers must be acceptable. All who know him—who know him personally—who have had intercourse with him—who have been in his confidence—are for destroying him without delay;—for pushing home the advantage lately gained, and removing him out of the way of a lasting peace for Europe. *And this we venture to foretell, on our own knowledge of him, that, allowing him to remain in power, is allowing a scene of the great European Tragedy to remain unfinished.* THE CURTAIN WILL NOT DROP WHILE THE EMPEROR AND KING IS ALLOWED,

“ LIKE A POOR PLAYER,

“ TO STRUT AND FRET HIS HOUR UPON THE STAGE.”

To speak plainly, on this subject, the French Revolution must now be *deracinated*; without damage to the French People. These are the sentiments of the FIRST AUTHORITIES in Europe: for this we pledge our credit.

In our last we hinted at the due solemnities of the occasion, taken *ad referendum*. If the Emperor and King were a man of spirit he would spare us the trouble of considering this subject any longer; and, since he “foresees every thing,” and knows well where he must go at last, as we not obscurely hinted, he might oblige the world by performing the necessary good deed in this mortal life! and “accede to the preliminaries,” the basis of which we have most respectfully offered him. Besides the general joy that would spread over Europe, and the intoxication of felicity that would infatuate France, we promise him an assortment of the most beautiful and pathetic Elegies! the Nightingale—Pish! no Nightingale sings half so lamentably as those who, to their great perplexity, know not how to finish their pieces for the press, because they cannot divine by what specific kind of exit it will please their Hero to confer immortality on himself directly, and on them, his Bards, by reflection. One of the first-rate professors has, it is whispered, ventured on a quaint allusion to Nadir Shah; and he too was an Emperor and King!! the hint will not be lost on our considerate readers,

We turn now to a pleasanter subject. There is once more such a country as Holland; and there is once more such a people as the Batavians. But whether they will be known in history under these appellations appears to be at this moment doubtful. The Hollanders having been accustomed to a king, in the person of King Louis, have proclaimed the Prince of Orange “Sovereign of the Netherlands.” This costs them nothing after what they have endured; though it would have been a fatal policy in the days of the De Witts, the Barneveldts, the Slingselands, &c. It appears that island after island, town after town, and province after province, as the French lose them daily, so the Orange Party obtain them. The weakness of the French is the strength of their opponents.

The extent of country covered by the armies of Buonaparte has proved their ruin. They could not every where be efficient. The necessity for assembling all his disposable force, and more than his properly disposable force, around Dresden and Leipsic, was almost equivalent to the dismantling of other places; and now he is in this dilemma—either his garrisons will be feeble, and therefore will fall, or they will be strong and his moveable army will be weak.

The destruction he has experienced does not allow him to provide completely for all requisite services. We therefore consider Holland as lost to the Emperor and King. We are persuaded also that the Austrian Netherlands wait but a favourable opportunity for breaking from his yoke; and thus the defalcation of Holland leads to the limitation of France within her ancient boundaries.

In the South the same effects are taking place. Switzerland affects to act independently of Buonaparte; but the very applause bestowed on her affectation of neutrality in the Parisian journals, plainly proves at whose instigation she acts. Will she be able to establish her neutral character? No. Will the Italian States follow her fate? We presume they will. Not all at once,—that were unwise; but all in the event,—that may be likely.

While, therefore, Lord Wellington keeps two or three French armies employed in the South of France,—for Souchet's at Barcelona must be included no less than Soult's at Bayonne; and, while the Alps are likely to afford a co-operation with Lord Wellington, as to object, French forces must continue so divided, that a failure in the North or in the South, in the East or in the West, is equally destructive, equally fatal.

Amid all this, what are the real feelings and sentiments of the French People? This indispensable requisite on which to found argument, is concealed with so great solici-

tude and address by the *present* powers in office, that, much as we desire it, we are unable to answer the question satisfactorily. If we may depend on rumours they are extremely dissatisfied; but what turn their dissatisfaction may take, we know not. We suspect "curses, not loud, but *deep*," are the sulphur, charcoal, and nitre, which luckily commixed will detonate and explode with exemplary violence.

The fall of the distant fortresses:—those on the Vistula, on the Elbe, &c. rapidly approaches. Dresden has capitulated; Dantzig has capitulated, and from these documents we infer, that the orders given to the Commanders are to return their troops to France, *if possible*. The resolution of the Emperor of Russia has counteracted this plan; and he has refused to ratify such documents. He insists that ALL garrisons shall become prisoners of war, and France be deprived of their services and *talents*. This is real wisdom: most of Buonaparte's best officers are *goked up* in these hopeless fortresses. Besides, this firmness marks the opinion of the Emperor, and gives a partial hint of his future conduct.

The Allies seem to have lost time at Frankfort: we hope it will not prove so. The English new army is not ready. The Crown Prince, who is engaged with Davoust at Hamburg, is not ready. The Prussian levies are not ready. And further, we apprehend, the progress of the army, which intends to operate on the Upper Rhine, will take time, and will demand a kind of pause, before it can well get into its station. We expect fierce contests to the south-east as well as south-west.

Accounts from America informs us of the entire miscarriage of the American armies in their attacks on Canada. A few—remarkably few, Canadian troops have discomfited ten times their numbers. This more than makes amends for losses of vessels (British) on Lake Erie, and the subsequent retreat of the British force in that quarter.

If we may credit accounts from various parts of Britain, the notion of a peace WITH FRANCE is extremely popular: but *e contra* the notion of a peace WITH BUONAPARTE, has cast a gloom over all thinking minds, who argue,

If it were done when 'tis done,
Then 'twere well. —

In short a PEACE, not a TRUCE, is the wish of the Public.

A pretty broad hint this to whoever managed the manager by managing the omission of a song or two at our National Theatre, (vide DIDASCALIA) which seemed to bear somewhat too hard on the little Great Man. However, to make amends, though he must not be abused in words, or *sing-song*, his caricature representatives, as the monstrous grand *Empereur et Roi*, out-Pistolng Pistol, and the *très-petit Roi de Rome*, following in the shadow of his dear *papa*!

The following interesting intelligence is this moment arrived:

GOVERNMENT BULLETIN.

War Department, Dec. 29.—Major Hill is arrived with dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, 14th December.

After the enemy had been driven from the Nivella, he occupied a very strong entrenched camp, connected with the fortress of Bayonne. Gen. Paris's division was posted at St. Jean Pied de Port, and there were strong bodies at Villa Franca and Manquier, between the Nive and the Adour.

Upon the 9th Lord Wellington caused the right wing, under Sir R. Hill, to cross the Nive at Cambo, and the 6th division crossed the same river to favour the operation. Both these operations were attended with complete success. The 6th division distinguished itself in driving the enemy from the heights.

On the morning of the 10th, the enemy attacked with great fury the left wing, under Sir John Hope, and the right, under General Baron Charles Alten: both attacks were repulsed with success, and Sir John Hope took 500 prisoners. After this day's action the Nassau and Frankfort régiments came over from the enemy.

Major-Generals Barnes, Robinson, and Ashworth, are among the wounded. The number of the British and Portuguese rank and file who have been killed in the several actions is 572, and the wounded about 3,400.

Total British loss, 260 killed, 1,900 wounded.

Total British and Allied loss about 4000.
Both estimated from the 9th to the 13th.

OH EUROPE!

HEAVEN in thy GOOD CAUSE make thee prosperous!
BE SWIFT, LIKE LIGHTNING, IN THE EXECUTION!
And let thy BLOWS, DOUBLY REDOUBLED,
Fall, like amazing Thunder, on the Casque
Of thy adverse pernicious Enemy!

SHAKESPEARE:

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.

REPORT of the Committee of College, dated the 17th December 1813, to the Court of Directors, of the Examination of the Students at the East-India College, at the conclusion of the Second Term, 1813.

In conformity with the notice given to the Court by the Chairman on the 26th ultimo, the Committee yesterday, proceeded to the East-India College to attend the result of the Examination for this term; and to present the Prizes awarded by the College Council, as the reward of merit, to those Students whose pre-eminent attainments had entitled them to these honourable marks of distinction.

The Committee upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Hall, accompanied by the College Council, and proper officers; when

Mr. Maddock one of the senior Students read an essay in English, of his own composition; on the reign and character of Elizabeth, in which that gentleman displayed talents and acquirements of a superior description, which obtained for him the decided commendation of the Committee.

Reading and construing in the

Sanscrit,
Bengalee,
Persian; and
Hindoostanee

languages then followed, in which the several Students, exhibited a proficiency in Oriental learning, highly creditable to themselves, and very gratifying to the Committee.

The respective lists accompanying this Report, shewing the attainments of the Students in the various branches of learning taught in the College, were laid before the Committee; as were also

Specimens of Drawing and of Oriental Writing.

The Committee have great satisfaction in reporting to the Court, that the general result of the present examination has been very satisfactory to them; reflecting equal credit upon the Students and their Instructors.

Prizes

were then presented to the undermentioned Students by the Chairman, viz.

Medals and Books.

To William Monekton, Student of the 5th term, a certificate of superior merit in Sanscrit. Vol. XIV. [Lit. Pan. Jan. 1814.]

serit: prize in Bengalee; and highly distinguished in other departments.

David Carmichael Smyth, 4th term, medal in Persian; prize in Hindostanee; and highly distinguished in other departments.

Thomas Herbert Maddock, 4th term, medals for composition, classics, political economy and law; prize in mathematics; and with great credit in other departments.

Peter Henry Sirombom, 3d term, medal in Sanscrit, prize in history; and with great credit in other departments.

Robert Gregory Morris, 3d term, medal in mathematics; prize in French; and highly distinguished in other departments.

Books.

Charles Stuart, 5th term; prize in classics; and highly distinguished in other departments.

Richard Hastings Scott, 5th term, prize in mathematics.

Sir John Stonehouse, 5th term, prize in Persian and with great credit in other departments.

Alexander Francis Lind, 4th term, prize in Bengalee, and highly distinguished in other departments.

George Rooke, 3d term, prize in classics; prize in law; and highly distinguished in other departments.

David Bannerman, 3d term, prize in Persian; prize for Persian Writing; and highly distinguished in other departments.

Thomas Biscoe, 3d term, prize in Bengalee, and with great credit in other departments.

John Blackburn, 2d term, prize in Hindostanee, and with great credit in other departments.

Benjamin Horne, 2d term, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

Edward Sheffield Montagu, 2d term, prize in classics; prize in history and highly distinguished in other departments.

William Harrington, 2d term, prize in law.

Thomas Clerk, 2d term, prize in Bengalee, and with great credit in other departments.

William Bensley Anderson, 2d term, prize in mathematics, and a prize in French.

Walter Blackburne, 1st term, prize in Bengalee.

James Bruce Simson, 1st term, prize in mathematics; prize in French; and with great credit in other departments.

William James Turquand, 1st term, prize in classics; and highly distinguished in other departments.

Michael Bruce, 5th term, prize in French.

Andrew Fleming Hudleston, 4th term, prize in drawing.

Robert Creighton, 4th term, prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

The under-mentioned Students, although they did not obtain prizes, were highly distinguished;

Walter Ritchie,
David Dale,
William Wilkinson,
Charles Robert Cotton.

The following Students passed the examination with great credit;

George Ewan Law,
John F. M. Reid,
John Dunsmore,
Robert Herbert Clive.

The following list contains the names of the twelve best Persian Writers;

- 1 David Bannerman,
- 2 David Carmichael Smyth,
- 3 John Orr,
- 4 Robert Creighton,
- 5 Robert Gregory Morris,
- 6 Benjamin Horne,
- 7 Edward Sheffield Montagu,
- 8 John Blackburn,
- 9 Abraham Hume,
- 10 Thomas E. I. Boileau,
- 11 William Done Davis,
- 12 Arthur Crawford.

CITY ADDRESS.

Monday, December the 13th. — The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Recorder, Common Council, and Officers of the City of London, waited on the Prince Regent, at Carlton House, with the following Address, which was read by John Silvester, Esq. the Recorder:—

To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The humble, dutiful, and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Royal Highness.

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Royal Highness with renewed assurances of unalterable affection and regard, and with the warmest congratulations upon the increased prospect which recent events have afforded, of the complete deliverance of Europe from a yoke, most disgraceful, galling, and oppressive.

When we recall to our remembrance the intimate commercial intercourse which has for upwards of two centuries existed between this country and the United States of Hol-

land; the similarity of religious opinions; and the near identity of political interests, which heretofore, on most occasions, had united both nations in endeavours to maintain the liberties and independence of Europe, we cannot but view with the highest admiration and sympathy, the spontaneous efforts which that gallant people have evinced to shake off the chains of the Ruler of France, and to recur to the government of their free constitution, under the guidance of a Prince of the House of Orange and Nassau, by the assistance of whose illustrious ancestors their original establishment as a nation was achieved: these efforts have been timely aided by your Royal Highness, and we indulge the most sanguine hope, that a renewal of the former alliance and connection between both countries will be the happy result of this great and signal revolution.

It is with the highest satisfaction we also have witnessed the deliverance of the ancient inheritance of your Royal Highness's august Family from the dominion of the enemy; and we should be wanting in proper feelings of gratitude for the innumerable blessings we have enjoyed, by the protection of our civil and religious liberties under the reigns of the Princes of the House of Brunswick, were we insensible to the gratification which must arise to your Royal Highness from the return of the allegiance of Hanover to our beloved Sovereign, but as Britons we must also contemplate this event with the greatest exultation.

We cannot quit the presence of your Royal Highness, without offering our humble tribute of admiration to the recent additional proofs of skill and valour displayed by the Allied Armies under Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, within the boundaries of ancient France. It would be but faint commendation of the reiterated glorious exploits of that great Commander, and his gallant forces, were we on this occasion to express our feelings in the usual language of panegyric. His and their deeds will be perpetuated in a manner infinitely more durable than we can hope to record them. They will exist in the page of history until the latest period of time.

We have only farther to renew our assurances to your Royal Highness of our zealous and cordial support in the great cause in which we are engaged; our fervent prayers shall continue to be offered up, that the wonderful events which have taken place under the short, but most brilliant administration of your Royal Highness, in the name of our revered Sovereign, may lead to a safe, honourable, and permanent peace.

Signed, by order of Court,
HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which Address His Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious answer :—

“ I return you my warmest thanks for this loyal and affectionate address.

The determination manifested throughout the United Provinces of the Netherlands to shake off the yoke of France, and to re-establish in their Government that Illustrious Family to which they originally owed their liberties, was well calculated to call forth, amongst all classes of His Majesty's subjects, that sympathy and exultation in which you so largely participate, and which strongly evinces the characteristic generosity of a free people.

I look forward, with the utmost satisfaction and confidence, to the renewal of the same friendly intercourse and connexion between that country and Great Britain, which experience has proved to be equally important to the true interests of both, and to the independence and security of Europe.

The sentiments which you have expressed on the deliverance of the ancient inheritance of my family from the dominion of the enemy, could not fail to be peculiarly grateful to my feelings.

That unexampled career of victory, which, through the favour of Divine Providence, has attended the arms of his Majesty, under the command of Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, and those of his Majesty's brave Allies on the Continent, affords the fairest prospect of ultimate and complete success; and I am persuaded that you are animated by a firm conviction, that it is only the following up with unabated vigour the advantages already obtained, that the great object can be accomplished, of restoring to this country, and to Europe, the blessings of an honourable and lasting peace.”

They were all very graciously received, and had the honour of kissing the hand of his Royal Highness.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Dec. 21, 1813.

Seldom has it fallen to our lot to compose a report on the state of trade, in a moment at which opinions were so divided and contradictory as they are at present. Certainly business is doing, on the whole, to a great extent; yet in many principal articles, nobody will acknowledge that briskness. Nay, we find, that opinions formed in the morning are not seldom changed before night; and a determination to sell, is reconsidered into a determination to hold. Some things have, beyond doubt, reached their full value; perhaps a higher value than they can, or ought to maintain. Other things are borne away,

as it were, by the current of speculation; and those who buy to hold for a time, and then sell, running the risk of the market, pursue their course boldly, and purchase, or bargain for, at least, great quantities of various commodities.

Under these circumstances, command of capital enjoys an absolute dominion. Whoever can complete his contracts by payment, is safe, though he may not be prudent. Whoever, depending on expectations, should find them not realized in good time, will find the most sanguine hopes issue in disappointment, and his credit will turn the wrong way. We fear, that there is too great probability of this evil becoming prevalent, as the Spring advances. If we take separately the chief and leading articles of our export and import, we find them justifying this representation.

Sugars have advanced so rapidly to a high price, that something like a feeling of exorbitance has attached itself to the demands made by the holders: the consequence is a slackened request. Few purchases to any extent have been recently made, whether for home consumption or for exportation. Where only two or three sales are effected, and those only partially, the prices are rather nominal than real; and that is the actual state of the sugar market at this moment. In the refined market a few purchases have been made for Holland; but, with this exception, no briskness, and nothing to be called *extensive*, done or doing.

Crushed sugars were affected by the late Act of Parliament as to the new duties, and part of the rise experienced by that article may fairly be attributed to that circumstance. The bounty on Muscovado ceases at 70s. and the Gazette price has been above that sum. If it continues, that advantage will be lost.

Havannah and Brazil sugars, being placed more favourably for exportation than those of Martinique and Guadaloupe, have felt the benefit, and have even experienced some advance in price. The latter have been in rather limited request. Public sales have either been withdrawn, or bought in at less than former prices.

India sugar has rather advanced in price, at the India House sale;—understood to be in comparison with former sales of this article.

Coffee is in much the same state as sugar: the demand has been so far supplied, that what now remains is languid. Prime samples keep up their value: but, generally speaking, prime samples only. According to all appearances, this is likely to be the case for some time to come. Dutch coffee, at this moment, rates very high, in proportion to other qualities. It may perhaps be desirable to record some of its prices and descriptions, for the purpose of comparison on future occasions.

Knolle	50s. to 70s.
Gruys	40 — 50
Midder Gebroken ...	60 — 70
Gro Gebroken ...	75 — 85
Branders Goed ...	85 — 95
Goed Winkel Goed ...	100 — 105
Fleurig Winkel Goed	110 — 115

Hemp and flax may be stated at a small depression, perhaps about 20, or even 40s. No Dutch at market as yet. Tallow is on the rise, and may probably so continue during the remainder of the winter, especially taking into consideration events that have lately affected the trade in oil, and the further unfortunate reports and expectations concerning losses among the adventurers.

Dye woods; the demand rather more lively last week than lately. Considerable sales of fustic, especially: logwood, in request, but sales not extensive.

Rum, at a small depression in prices for inferior kinds, chiefly: has been disposed of in somewhat greater quantities last week than of late.

Tobacco—is an article likely to fluctuate considerably in its prices, on account of the demand, actual or expected, from Holland. Maryland continues in request. Inquiries have been made after Brazil and Porto Rico; but not many sales really effected. It will strike every body, that a single mail, or order from abroad, may greatly vary an article principally obtained from a country at war with our own.

Cotton has been greatly affected by speculation. We have heard of a Gentleman who has cleared *two thousand pounds* per week, for several weeks past, by *flying* in a chaise and four from London to Manchester, and back again, merely to guide his purchases of cottons. Parcels of the best Surats are difficult to be met with. And what deserves notice is, that the large parcels taken from the market by speculators, are not yet restored to it. The importers hold Bahias and Maranhams at 2s. 9d. Supposing the London sales last week were 2,000 packages,—Liverpool might sell nearly 8,000, and Glasgow 3,000 packages. What a vast trade is implied in this demand! What a prodigious quantity of industry is set in motion by the supply of goods which such a mass of materials can furnish! Not less than 25,000 bags were sold on Saturday, December 11. This must be taken into account.

The demand for Fruit is increasing: which is as it should be, at the approach of Christmas. Considering the present state of affairs, and not omitting the present prospects, John Bull has a right to insist on his full share of plums in his Christmas pies and puddings, this year: and, to say truth, other States and countries think the same for themselves; for the demand for exportation continues to in-

crease: Well, there will prove to be, no doubt, plums enough in store for all who desire them.

Cocoa finds a good market: prices rise. All that is submitted at public sales finds purchasers readily.

Provisions of the best kinds are sought after.

Prime mess beef is *much* wanted.

Pork not in demand equal to what it was.

Very little bacon on hand; but what is expected offered 2s. or 1s. under present prices.

A great supply of Irish butter expected, which keeps down the price of the present (moderate) stock on hand.

PRICE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Sir,—Fine Gold fell three shillings per ounce on the 4th instant.

It is now sold at 5l. 12s. 0d.

Fine Silver is still at 0 7 6

Dec. 23.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Essex—Notwithstanding the weather has been so open during the greater part of the autumn, yet our wheat plants have moved very reluctantly, and at present make but little show; but this circumstance is of small consequence, and many of our best agriculturists consider it a favourable symptom. The season being so remarkably fine, the plough has been in continual action; and many of the winter fallows have had an additional tith. All the stubbles intended for summer land in the ensuing year are turned in, and many pieces already prepared for planting with beans. A great quantity of manure is already carted on the lands, for spring sowing. The straw beasts, in the day time, are still feeding on the grass layers. Turnips, proving so very sound, may now be purchased at a reasonable rate. Live stock of every description is getting higher; particularly store-pigs, which are out of all price.

Warwickshire—The wheat looks particularly healthy (of which great widths have been sown) and the whole so far as we can estimate at this distance, bids fair for an abundant crop.

The grain-markets are regularly on the decline, owing to the late abundant harvest. Fat beasts of all kinds much in demand, particularly sheep, the loss of which in the last four preceding years, begins now to be felt. Lean stock dear in proportion. Wool, particularly the long pile, never before reached its present price from 55s. to 63s. per tod. Trade of every description is looking upwards, under the highly flattering prospect of peace.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

OXFORD.

Nov. 27.—In a Convocation, on Wednesday last, Mr. W. H. Tinney, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College, was unanimously elected Fellow on Mr. Viner's foundation in law.—Yesterday the following were admitted :

Bachelors of Arts.—J. Johnson, Esq. of Worcester college; Mr. S. F. Morgan, and Mr. R. Williams, of Jesus college; Mr. J. Robinson, of Trinity college; Mr. G. F. Everett, Mr. J. Scobell, of Balliol college; and Mr. F. Pott, of John's College.

Dec. 4.—On Thursday were admitted to degrees :

Bachelors and Doctors in Divinity.—Rev. Wm. Newbult, M. A. of Oriel College; Rev. Chas. H. Sampson, M. A. of Magdalen hall.

Masters of Arts.—Mr. R. Patch and Rev. J. R. Fishlake, of Wadham college; Mr. E. Willes, of Christ church; Mr. John J. Calley, of Corpus Christi college; and Rev. George D. Bowles, of St. Mary hall.

Bachelors of Arts.—Messrs. Jas. Turner and W. Seymour, of Oriel college; Messrs. John C. Prince, and Robt. Holt, of Brasenose college; Messrs. Jas. C. Fyler, T. Scott, W. Barley, and Chas. E. Hutchinson, of Trinity college; Mr. John Fowl Jones, of Balliol college; Messrs. Geo. Booth and C. B. Marshall, of Lincoln college; and Mr. Wm. Mills, of Magdalen college.

On Friday, in full convocation, the degree of Doctor in Medicine, by diploma, was conferred on Dr. Edward Jenner, the author of the Practice of Vaccine Inoculation.

Mr. Edward Halhed is admitted Fellow of New college; and Messrs. W. U. Eyre, and N. L. Torre, are admitted Scholars of that society.

Dec. 10.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz.—

For Latin Verse.—*Germanicus Cæsar Varo Legionibusque suprema solvit.*

For English Essay.—*A Comparative Estimate of the English Literature of the 17th and 18th Centuries.*

For Latin Essay.—*De Ephorum apud Lacedæmonios magistratu.*

The first of the above subjects is intended for those Gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, and not completed seven years.

CAMBRIDGE.

Nov. 29.—The Rev. James William Geldart, LL. B. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity-hall, was on Wednesday admitted Doctor in Civil Law.

Bankrupts and Certificates, in the order of their dates, with the Attornies. Extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Nov. 16.

Hayward, J. Witney, Oxfordshire, cabinet-maker.

BANKRUPTS.

Armstrong, J. Manchester, manufacturer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Bainbridge, C. Sceugh, Cumberland, drover. *Att.* Mounsey, Staple-inn.

Buro, W. and R. Exeter, tailors. *Att.* Lamb and Co. Princes-street, Bank of England.

Bouch, J. Heaton Norris, Lancashire, common-brewer. *Att.* Wright and Pickering, Temple.

Bowen, D. Neath, Glamorganshire, druggist. *Att.* Barber, Gray's inn square.

Campbell, M. A. M. late of Montague-square, house-broker. *Att.* Wilkinson and Young, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

Cozens, J. Ramsgate, linen-draper. *Att.* Walker and Kauling, Old Jewry.

Disston, W. Nafford, Worcestershire, mealman. *Att.* Jenkins and Co. New-inn.

Domminney, J. Portsea, Southampton, bricklayer. *Att.* Hart, Portsmouth.

Franklin, J. Farcham, Southampton, grocer. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.

Forbes, A. High street, Shadwell, grocer. *Att.* Fitzgerald, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.

Furber, H. Plymouth, dealer in china. *Att.* Collet and Co. Chancery-lane.

Gre, W. Leigh-street, St. Pancras, carpenter. *Att.* Godmond, Eari-street, Blackfriars.

Green, K. Shenfield, victualler. *Att.* Blakelock, Serjeant's-Inn, Fleet street.

Hall, T. Chesapeake, paper-hanger. *Att.* Tilson and Co. Chatham place, New Bridge-street.

Hooper, J. Honiton, Devonshire, carpenter. *Att.* Robinson, Essex street.

James, T. Wapping-street, oilman. *Att.* West, Red Lion-street, Wapping.

Lane, jun. Bodenham, Herefordshire, butcher. *Att.* Fladgate and Co. Essex-street.

Levin, L. Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant. *Att.* Pitt and Co. Haydon-square, Minories.

Levy, L. and G. Childers, East Smithfield, slopsellers. *Att.* A. Isaacs, Bevis-Marks, St. Mary-axe.

Mellon, C. Birmingham, victualler. *Att.* Brown, Commercial Sale-rooms, Mining-lane.

Mowbray, T. J. Bankside, Southwark, attorney at law. *Att.* Pittman, Serjeant's-Inn.

Nordon, B. Strand, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Isaacs, Bevis-Marks, St. Mary-axe.

Oatey, R. Southery, Norfolk, farmer. *Att.* Brembridge and Co. Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.

Parkinson, J. Preston, Lancashire, grocer. *Att.* Greenwood, Chapter House-court, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Rawlins, S. sen. and M. Willoughby, Bishopsgate-street, merchants. *Att.* Cannon and Co. Leicester-place, Leicester-square.

Scott, W. Wakefield, Yorkshire, innkeeper. *Att.* Edge, Manchester.

Stevenson, A. Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, saddler. *Att.* Meggison and Co. Hatton-Garden.

Squire, J. Gray's Inn-lane-row, timber-dealer. *Att.* Palmer, Gray's-Inn-square.

Wood, W. Manchester, manufacturer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.

CERTIFICATES.—Dec. 7.

J. Merson, Brook-street, Holborn, carpet-warehouseman.—H. Smithers, Newport, Monmouth, coal-master.—

D. Griffiths, Aberystwith, Cardigan, shopkeeper.—J. Kemshad, Berrers-street, Mary-le-bone, carpenter.—J. Sissons, Wood-street, hosier.—J. Dawson, Tottington,

Lancaster, innkeeper.—E. Worley, Brockham, Surrey, dealer.—P. T. Lemaitre, Castle-street, watchcase-maker.

—J. Richards, Goswell-street, dealer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Nov. 20.

Cozens, J. Ramsgate, Kent, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTS.

Blount, J. Lancaster, merchant. *Att.* Blakelock, Serjeant's-Inn, Fleet-street.

Bullder, N. S. Bristol, woollen-draper. *Att.* Heelis, Staple-Inn.

Carpenter, E. J. Deal, wine-merchant. *Att.* Seton and Co. George street, Adelphi.

Clayton, P. Berkeley-street, Lambeth, saddler. *Att.* Robinson, Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly.

Cooper, W. and J. Calverley, Beverley, York, co. k-cutters. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Cranley, J. M. Cooper's-row, wine-merchant. *Att.* Wiltshire and Co. Broad-street.

Eckstein, G. F. Gray's Inn-lane, smith. *Att.* Tagg, Spread Eagle-court, Threadneedle-street.

Ellis, J. Queen-street, Chesapeake, lead merchant. *Att.* Tilson and Co. Chatham-place, New Bridge-street.

Faulkner, J. W. Manchester, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford row.

Formby, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Blakelock and Co. Temple.

Hendy, R. Redbridge, Milbrook, Southampton, butcher. *Att.* Owen and Co. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

Hirst, J. Marsh, near Huddersfield, York, merchant. *Att.* Battye, Chancery-lane.
 Keary, J. late of Keynsham, Somerset, victualler. *Att.* Frowd, Seale-street, Lincoln's Inn.
 Meallin, W. Enfield apothecary. *Att.* Mitton and Co. Doctors' Commons.
 Osborne, W. Waine-bury, Stafford, mercer. *Att.* Brown, Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing lane.
 Peacock, J. late of St. Thomas-street, Southwark, master mariner. *Att.* Crowder and Co. Frederick-place, Old Jewry.
 Price, W. H. and W. M. Short, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street, wine-merchants. *Att.* Berné, Mitre-court, Temple.
 Pugh, J. Red Lion-street, Holborn, ironmonger.
 Roberts, C. St. Helens, Lancaster, corn-factor. *Att.* Windie, John-street, Bedford-row.
 Rogers, W. Walsall, Stafford, baker. *Att.* Turney, Bloomsbury square.
 Sheppard, W. Bath, butcher. *Att.* Sheppard, Bedford-row.
 Stokes, C. Walsall, Stafford, huxter. *Att.* Turner, Bloomsbury square.
 Webster, T. late of Sundbridge, near Seven Oaks, Kent, victualler. *Att.* Pearson, Elm-court, Temple.
 Williams, J. Church-street, Bethnal-green, pawn-broker. *Att.* Richardson and Co. New Inn.

CERTIFICATES.—Dec. 11.

R. Payne, Liverpool, linen-draper.—J. Fridham Bristol Inn, Exeter, ironmonger.—R. Page, Luttrell, Worcester, miller.—D. Falconer, Haverfordwest, shop-keeper.—W. Hockell, Pantou-street, Leicester-square, bricklayer.—S. Close and R. Robinson, Hounsfield, box and packing-case-makers.—J. Knowles, Ormskirk, Lancaster, woollen-draper.—A. Grace, Long-acre, plasterer.—S. Beaton, Downhead, Somerset, jobber.—W. Ethell and T. Ethell, Birmingham upholsterers.—E. Roser, Lindfield, Sussex, soap-manufacturer.—R. Whyte, Aylward, Greenwich-road, potter.—F. Coates and J. Walker, Chestham, Lancaster, common-brewers.—R. Towers, Wall's-end, Northumberland, butcher.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Nov. 23.

Lee, E. Broad-street, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Appleton, J. late of Rotherhithe, timber-merchant. *Att.* Jupp, Carpenters' Hall, London-wall.
 Beatty, T. Derby, hosier. *Att.* Pailpot and Co. Hare-court, Temple.
 Drake, S. Portsea, boot and shoe-maker. *Att.* Shelton, Sessions-house.
 Hawkins, J. Huddersfield, York, butcher. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court, Throgmorton street.
 Hayles, J. Portsmouth, grocer. *Att.* Shelton, Sessions-house.
 Lane, S. Dodbroke, Devon, innholder. *Att.* Lamb and Co. Prince's street, near the Bank.
 Mould, H. Winchester, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Alexander, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.
 Pierce, J. Manchester, painter. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 Schofield, J. Manchester, dyer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Schreiner, T. Loughton, Essex, corn dealer. *Att.* Reed, Leigh-street, Burton-crescent.
 Temple, N. Fleet-street, wine and brandy merchant. *Att.* Harmer, Hatton-garden.
 Waddell, J. Kingsland, baker. *Att.* Wilson, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street.
 Wells, J. Newcastle-court, St. Clement Dances, tailor. *Att.* King, Temple Chambers, Fleet-street.

BANKRUPTS.—Nov. 27.

Barrow, J. Kenhall, Westmorland, linen-draper. *Att.* Jackson, Garden-court, Temple.
 Bowen, B. High-street, Mary-le-Bone, upholsterer. *Att.* Newcomb, Vine street, Piccadilly.
 Covard, T. Fountain-place, City-road, carpenter. *Att.* Ling, America-square.
 Eccles, W. King's-Lynn, Norfolk, woollen-draper. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.
 Forsyth, J. Leadenhall-street, bookseller. *Att.* Paterson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.
 Gawthrop, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, ship-owner. *Att.* Hicks, Gray's-Inn.
 Harden, W. Southampton-common, brickmaker. *Att.* W. and J. Allen, Clifford's-Inn.
 Holston, W. Leeds, York, corn-factor. *Att.* Robinson, Essex-street, Strand.
 Jeonings, T. late of Scymour-place North, Pancross, carpenter. *Att.* Edwards and Co. Bloomsbury square.
 Larnan, J. late of Chingford, Essex, victualler. *Att.* Kirton, Green Lettice-Lane, Cannon-street.

Palmer, R. Brixthelmstone, Sussex, plumber. *Att.* Coote, Austin-frars.
 Platt, G. E. Bakewell, Derby, manufacturer of marble ware. *Att.* Blacklock, Sepent's-Inn.
 Reeves, T. and W. Reeves, Wakefield's-rents, Old street, builders. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
 Richards, J. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, merchant. *Att.* Hackett, New court, Swithin's-lane.
 Roberts, J. Manchester, dealer in cotton-twist. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.
 Rose, J. late of Parliament-street, Westminster, chymist and druggist. *Att.* Gibbard, Milbank-street, Westminster.
 Senior, J. late of Dewsbury, York, blanket-manufacturer. *Att.* Crossley, Bearbinder-lane, Mansion-house.
 Stimson, T. Minories, grocer. *Att.* Larkow, Wardrobe-court, Doctors' Commons.
 Smith, W. Hopton, Suffolk, butcher. *Att.* Lyon and Co. Gray's-Inn.
 Storey, G. late of North Allerton, York, innkeeper. *Att.* Esley and Co. Furnival's-Inn.
 Taylor, G. Furness, Disley, Chester, lime-dealer. *Att.* Edis, Chancery-lane.
 Thomas, J. Machen, Monmouth, iron-master. *Att.* Windie, John-street, Bedford-row.
 Trusdell, J. Horselydown-lane, Bermondsey, lighterman. *Att.* Hughes, Dean-street, Fetter-lane.
 White, J. C. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, merchant. *Att.* Hackett, New-court, Swithin's-lane.
 Wilkinson, G. Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stafford, builder. *Att.* Wilson, King's Bench-walks, Temple.
 Witts, R. Chatham-place, merchant. *Att.* Alliston and Co. Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

CERTIFICATES.—Dec. 18.

J. Robertson, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, baker.—J. Bennett, Blackburn, Lancaster, ironmonger.—S. Heath, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, clothier.—S. King, Gosport, Southampton, shoe-maker.—J. Steele, Fulwood, Lancaster, skinner.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Nov. 18.

Billing, J. H. sea and J. H. Billing, John, Paddington, coal-dealers.

BANKRUPTS.

Abraham, J. Burton-upon-Humber, Lincoln, cornfactor, *Att.* Hick's, Holborn-court, Gray's-Inn.
 Allen, R. Stourport, Worcester, ironmonger. *Att.* Eger-ton, Gray's-Inn-square.
 Armstrong, G. Fox-lane, Shadwell, founder. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.
 Burgess, J. late of Ipswich, Suffolk, shopkeeper. *Att.* Bromley, Holborn-court, Gray's-Inn.
 Clarke, J. late of Lambeth-walk, victualler. *Att.* Earnshaw, Redcross-street, Cripplegate.
 Cornwell, T. late of Rochester, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Flexney, Gray's-Inn-square.
 Davey, J. Lant-street, Southwark, builder. *Att.* Charsley, Mark-lane.
 Dix, J. High-street, Mary-le-Bone, baker. *Att.* Flexney, Gray's-Inn-square.
 Dodson, J. Lewes, Sussex, grocer. *Att.* Mawley, Tottenham-street, Fitzroy-square.
 Baily, J. B. Cable-street, Whitechapel, grocer. *Att.* Ratton, Wellclose-square.
 Edwards, R. Morgan's-lane, Tooley-street, wine-merchant. *Att.* Dann and Co. Broad-street.
 Harris, J. Belvedere-place, Lambeth, timber-merchant. *Att.* Anthony, Hatton-garden.
 Juddery, J. Robert-street, North-end, Deal, boat-timber-maker. *Att.* Eyles, Castle-street, Houndsditch.
 Lewis, M. Gloucester, warfingers. *Att.* Chilton, Chancery-lane.
 Mealing, E. John-street, Ade phi, and Southampton-street, Covent-garden, wine-merchant. *Att.* Smith, Hatton-garden.
 Miller, W. and R. Leavitt, Hinton-street, Dog-row, Bethnal-green, builders. *Att.* Williamson and Co. Clifford's Inn.
 Nettleton, W. late of Plymouth, printer. *Att.* Sandys and Co. Crane court, Fleet street.
 Reeves, J. Union-street, Hoxton, plasterer. *Att.* Lang, America-square.
 Richardson, W. J. Nicholas-lane, merchant. *Att.* Paterson, Copthall-court.
 Rogers, S. Rotherhithe, timber-merchant. *Att.* Webb, St. Thomas-street, Borough.
 Singleton, J. Botesford, Leicester, shoemaker. *Att.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's-Inn.

CERTIFICATES.—Dec. 21.

T. Weighman, York, glove manufacturer.—W. Dunlin, Kings in upon-Hall, broker.—W. M'Ewen, George-street, Foster-lane, merchant.

MEAT.
LEATHER.
WHEAT.
FLOUR.
BREAD.
Prices Current, November 20th, 1813.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal

1815.	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Nov. 29	6 2	6 4	8 0	8 0	0 0
Dec. 6	6 4	6 6	8 4	8 0	0 0
13	6 6	6 8	8 4	7 8	0 0
20	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	0 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Nov. 29	5 4	6 0	7 0	8 0	0 0
Dec. 6	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	0 0
13	5 4	5 8	7 0	7 4	0 0
20	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	0 0

St. James's.*				Whitechapel.*			
Hay.		Straw.		Hay.		Straw.	
£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Nov. 29	5 0 0	1 16 0		4 18 0	2 2 0		
Dec. 6	5 5 0	1 17 0		5 0 0	2 2 0		
13	5 0 0	1 16 0		4 15 0	1 16 0		
20	4 18 0	1 19 0		4 12 0	1 18 0		

Batts, 50 to 56lb. 26d.	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb.
Dressing Hides 22	per dozen — 34
Crop Hides fore cut. 23½	Ditto, 50 to 70—40
Flat Ordinary — 20d.	Seals, Large, £9.

TALLOW,* London Average per cwt.

Soap, yellow, 106s.; mottled, 115s.; curd, 122s.
Candles, per dozen, 14s. 0d.; moulds, 15s. 6d.

WHEAT.	Nov. 13	6,872 quarters. Average	82s. 11½d.
	20	8,511 — — —	81 9
	27	5,168 — — —	77 4½

Nov.	19	15,932 sacks.	Average	69	34
	26	11,293 — —	— —	68	7
Dec.	3	25,575 — —	— —	59	2
	11	37,134 — —	— —	59	5

BREAD.	Nov. 19	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quatern.
	26	4s. 2d.	2s. 1d.	1s. 6½d.
Dec. 3	3 8	1 10	0 11	
11	3 8	1 10	0 11	

* The highest price of the market.

COALS.*	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Nov. 29	56s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.	58s. 3d. to 65s. 3d.
Dec. 6	0 0 66 0	60 0 68 6
13	0 0 0 0	65 0 73 0
20	56 0 64 0	57 0 67 0

* Delivered at 13s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of bar. in inches.	Direction of Wind.	Dr. by Leslie's Hydrom.
Nov. 21	50	54	50	29,91			18 Cloudy
22	47	54	44	,91			17 Cloudy
23	40	47	44	,92			0 Foggy
24	44	46	38	30,10			0 Foggy
25	33	41	31	,10			10 Fair
26	40	42	37	,11			9 Fair
27	37	41	35	,05			18 Fair
28	35	39	37	29,92			10 Cloudy
29	34	38	32	30,00			16 Cloudy
30	31	33	28	29,70			12 Cloudy
Dec. 1	30	37	35	,56			14 Fair
2	35	39	39	,25			0 Rain
3	39	41	40	,27			0 Rain
4	41	41	40	,38			0 Foggy
5	40	40	40	,57			0 Foggy
6	40	43	39	,80			5 Cloudy
7	38	40	40	,81			0 Rain
8	40	41	40	,83			0 Rain
9	40	43	40	,91			6 Cloudy
10	40	42	39	30,10			11 Fair
11	37	40	35	,11			12 Fair
13	29	30	30	29,84			10 Fair
14	25	30	27	,90			7 Foggy
15	25	30	30	,86			8 Fair
16	35	38	46	,45			0 Cloudy
17	45	50	49	,24			0 Rain
18	47	51	47	,20			7 Fair
19	47	48	40	,20			5 Cloudy
20	38	42	36	,35			7 Cloudy

Prices Current, November 20th, 1813.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	2 18 0	to	3 5 0	Lead, white.....ton	44 0 0	to	46 0 0
Ditto pearl.....	3 2 0		3 8 0	Logwood chips.....ton	11 5 0		12 0 0
Barilla.....	1 15 0		2 2 0	Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	7 10 0		8 0 0
Brandy, Coniac, bond. gal.	0 9 0		0 10 0	Mahogany.....ft.	0 1 4		0 0 0
Campfire, refined.....lb.	0 7 6		0 8 0	Oil, Lucca, .25 gal. jar	28 0 0		30 0 0
Ditto unrefined ..cwt.	25 0 0		30 0 0	Ditto spermaceti.....ton	92 0 0		96 0 0
Cochineal, garb. bond. lb.	2 3 0		2 10 0	Ditto whale.....	57 0 0		58 0 8
Ditto, East-India.....cwt.	0 7 6		0 9 0	Ditto Florence, ½ chest	84 0 0		90 0 0
Coffee, fine bond.....cwt.	5 16 0		6 5 0	Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.	1 4 0		1 5 0
Ditto ordinary.....	3 2 0		4 4 0	Raisins, bloom.....cwt.	4 10 0		5 0 0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0 2 0		0 2 5	Rice, Carolina.....	2 14 0		3 0 0
Ditto Jamaica.....	0 2 1		0 2 4	Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0 7 6		0 7 9
Ditto Smyrna.....	0 1 6		0 1 8	Ditto Leeward Island	0 5 4		0 5 6
Ditto East-India.....	0 0 11		0 1 5	Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3 17 0		4 6 0
Currants, Zantcwt.	4 18 0		5 8 0	Silk, thrown, Italian..lb.	2 15 0		3 0 9
Elephants' Teeth.....	24 0 0		8 0 0	Silk, raw, Ditto....	1 13 0		2 0 0
—Scrivelloes	12 0 0		17 0 0	Tallow, English.....cwt.	4 10 0		4 18 6
Flax, Riga.....ton	100 0 0		103 0 0	Ditto, Russia, white..	4 10 0		4 12 0
Ditto Petersburg.....	84 0 0		90 0 0	Ditto——, yellow...	4 9 0		4 15 0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	9 15 0		11 10 0	Tar, Stockholm.....bar.	2 4 0		0 0 0
Geneva, Holl. bond. gal.	0 10 9		0 11 6	Tin in blocks.....cwt.	6 13 0		6 18 0
Ditto English.....	0 15 6		0 16 0	Tobacco, Maryl.....lb.	0 0 10		0 1 3
Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.	6 0 0		8 0 0	Ditto Virginia.....	0 0 10		0 1 0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	83 0 0		84 0 0	Wax, Guinea.....cwt.	9 0 0		10 0 0
Ditto Petersburg.....	82 0 0		83 0 0	Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.	175 0 0		180 0 3
Hops.....bag	7 10 0		10 0 0	Wine, Red Port,bond. pipe	66 0 0		72 0 0
Indigo, Caracca.....lb.	0 12 6		0 13 0	Ditto Lisbon.....	66 0 0		72 0 0
Ditto East-India.....	0 6 9		0 15 10	Ditto Madeira.....	40 0 0		50 0 9
Iron, British bars, ..ton	13 0 0		13 10 0	Ditto Vidonia.....	40 0 0		0 0 0
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.	23 10 0		24 10 0	Ditto Calcavella.....	72 0 0		0 0 0
Ditto Norway.....	29 0 0		0 0 0	Ditto Sherry.....butt.	55 0 0		70 0 0
Lead in pigs.....fod.	30 0 0		32 0 0	Ditto Mountain.....	28 0 0		35 0 0
Ditto red.....ton	30 0 0		31 0 0	Ditto Claret.....hogs.	45 0 0		65 0 0

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th November to 20th DECEMBER 1813.—By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

1813.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	New Annuities.	New Minimum.	Old Ditto.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Excheq. B.	Consols for Act.	Irish Annuities.	Irish 3 p. Cent.
Nov. 22	—	58	60	73	91	14 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	9 1/2	—	3 1/2	124	2d	—	—	—	5d	60	—	—
23	234	59	60	74	92	14 1/2	8	8	10 1/2	—	3 1/2	175	3d	—	—	—	5d	60 1/2	—	—
24	227	60	61	75	93	14 1/2	9	9	11	—	—	180	2	—	—	—	5d	62	—	—
25	228	60	61	76	93 1/2	14 1/2	10	10	12	—	—	182	2	—	—	—	5d	61 1/2	—	—
26	—	60	61	76	93 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12	—	3 1/2	—	2	—	—	—	5d	62	—	—
27	—	60	61	76	93 1/2	14 1/2	9	9	12	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
28	—	60	61	76	93 1/2	14 1/2	9	9	11	—	—	—	3d	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
29	—	60	61	75	92 1/2	14 1/2	9	9	11	—	—	—	3d	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
30	—	60	61	75	92 1/2	14 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	11	—	—	—	3d	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
Dec. 1	—	60	61	76	92 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	59	—	—	3d	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
2	—	60	61	76	92 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	3d	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
3	231	60	61	76	93	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
4	—	60	61	76	93	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
5	623	60	61	75	93 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
6	—	60	61	75	93 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
7	232	60	61	76	93 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	50 1/2	—	—	2d	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
8	—	60	61	76	93 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
9	—	60	61	76	93 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
10	—	60	61	76	93 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
11	35	60	61	76	93 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
12	—	60	61	76	93 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
13	—	60	61	76	93 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
14	255	60 1/2	61	76	94 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	50 1/2	—	—	2	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
15	—	60	61	76	94 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
16	—	60	61	76	94 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
17	234 1/2	60	61	76	94 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
18	235 1/2	60	61	76	94 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
19	—	60	61	76	94 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5d	62 1/2	—	—
20	—	61	62	76	94 1/2	14 1/2	11	11	13 1/2	—	—	—	2d	—	—	—	5d	63	—	—

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. from 20th November to 20th December 1813, at the Office of Messrs. Risdon and Dumant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

London Dock Stock, £98. — West-India Dock, £146. — East-India Dock, £110. to £112. — Globe Assurance Stock, £103. — Imperial ditto Shares, £42. 10. — Eagle ditto ditto, £2. 8. — Hope ditto ditto, £2. 7. to £—. — Atlas ditto ditto, —. — East-London Water-Works, £51. 10. — Kent ditto, £36. 10. — London Institution Shares, £43. — Grand Junction Canal ditto, £210. — Kennet and Avon, £20. 10. and £20. 11. — Leeds and Liverpool, £204. to £205. — Wilts and Berks, £19. 10. — Thames and Medway, —. — Huddersfield, —. — Grand Surrey, £93. — Grand Western, £55. Disc. — Grand Union, £75.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, us. 31-8. — Ditto. at sight, 30-6. — Rotterdam, 9-10. — Hamburg, 28. — Altona, 28-1/2 us. — Paris, 1 day's date, 19-80. — Ditto, 2 us. 20. — Madrid in paper — Ditto eff. — Cadiz, in paper — Cadiz, eff. 49. — Bilboa 51. — Palermo, per oz. 125d. — Leghorn, 62. — Genoa, 54. — Venice, in eff. 52. — Naples, 42. — Lisbon, 75. — Oporto, 75. — Dublin, per cent. 6 1/2. — Cork, ditto 6 1/2. — B. of Holland, 3 1/2 per cent.

London Premiums of Insurance, December 20th, 1813.

At 2 gs. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.
At 1 1/2 gs. Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, and Portsmouth.
At 3 gs. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, and Ports of Scotland, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.
At 2 gs. France, with licences; back 2 gs.
At 10 gs. Gottenburgh, ret. 3 gs.
At 6 gs. Madaira. Home 8 to 10 gs.
At 8 gs. East-India, Comp. ships.
At 8 gs. Gibraltar, with returns. Home with returns. Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; Home the same, ret. 4 gs.
At 7 to 8 gs. Leeward Islands, with convoy. Cape of Good Hope, Africa, Malaga, &c.
At 8 gs. Western Isles.
At 8 gs. Jamaica, with convoy; return 3 gs. Home 20 to 25 gs. ret. 8 to 10 gs.
At 10 to 12 gs. Brazile, home 10 to 15 gs.
East-Indies, out and home.
Malta, Sicily, &c. 10 gs. ret. 5.
At 10 gs. Honduras, ret. 4.
At 12 to 15 gs. Canada, Newfoundland, ret. 3. Home the same.
At 25 gs. ret. 10. St. Petersburg, Riga, &c. Stockholm, with returns.
At 25 to 30 gs. Southern Whale Fishery out and home.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. II.—Clergy Penalties suspended— Supplies and Financial Resolutions—Poor Laws—Allies' Declaration—Adjournment.

The main objects of the early meeting of Parliament, were, as already stated, the preparation for assembling a force to act on the offensive against the enemy, together with the means for supporting that force when assembled. To answer these purposes, the militia have been allowed to volunteer for general service, choosing in what regiments; while the local militia have also been encouraged to step forward and answer the purposes of the more permanent corps.

The loan towards the expences attending this movement, having been contracted for, enabled government to put their design into execution: and this being secured, there remains to be noticed, during this early division of the session, only a few incidental motions or proceedings of the houses of Parliament, which rather occupied the intervals between the greater measures of state, than are themselves intitled to that description.

House of Lords, Monday, November 22.

Bill for suspending the penalties on the non-resident clergy.—Read a first time.

On the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, November 23.

Lord Holland presented a petition from a person of the name of Wright, against the act indemnifying the clergy from certain penalties, and praying to be heard by counsel; after a considerable discussion, in which the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Norfolk, took part, ordered to lie on the table.

House of Commons, Monday, November 22.

On the motion of Lord Palmerston, £6,000,000 voted towards the supply for the army for the present year. The whole expence of the year would amount to £8,460,000.

Tuesday, November 23.

The mutiny bill was read a first time.

Sir William Curtis brought up the city of London militia volunteering bill, which was read a first time.

Wednesday, November 24.

The Westminster police bill; a bill enabling his majesty to increase the 60th regiment from seven battalions to ten; a bill for extending to the surgeons, serjeants, and corporals of militia regiments, the provisions of the act of the 30th of the king; also a bill to

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amend the act of the 51st of the king, allowing the interchange of the British and Irish militias alternately; and a bill to enable his majesty to accept the services of the local militia out of their own counties, to a certain distance, and for a time specified, were read a first time.

Mr. Vansittart proposed a resolution for raising £10,500,000 by exchequer bills.

House of Lords, Thursday, December 2.

The bill (brought in by Lord Redesdale) to amend an act passed in the last session, for the relief of insolvent debtors, was passed.

In a committee on the bill to repeal the act passed in the last session, for the relief of insolvent debtors, a variety of amendments were proposed and agreed to.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor a clause was introduced to the following effect:—"that nothing in this act contained shall be deemed, or construed, to affect or repeal an act passed in the last session, or any act that may be passed in the present session to alter and amend the same." After which the title and preamble were altered to correspond therewith.

House of Commons, Monday, November 29.

On the motion of Mr. H. Addington, for the second reading of the frame lace bill,

Mr. Smith wished that instead of the punishment for breaking frames being made death, it should be transportation.

Some debate then took place between Mr. H. Addington, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Brown, and others, when the House divided;—for the second reading 37—against it 15.

Friday, December 3.

Sir S. Romilly intimated his intention, soon after the recess, to move for leave to bring in a bill, making freehold property amenable to the paying the debts of its possessor during his life.

In a committee of supply, the army accounts presented to the House were referred to the committee, when Lord Palmerston moved a resolution for granting *three millions* for the extraordinaries, which was agreed to.

House of Lords, Friday, December 10.

The following bills received the royal assent, by commission:—the £10,500,000 exchequer bills, scotch salt, madder duty, sugar drawback, mutiny, local militia extension of service, militia service amendment, insolvent debtors' amendment, watch and ward, and two private bills.

House of Commons, Monday, December 6.

On a motion for the further consideration of the frame breaker's bill, Sir F. Burdett objected to the bill, as too severe to be made

2 P

permanent; and moved that it should be taken into consideration this day six months.

Amendment negatived.

The Attorney General then proposed his clause, imposing the punishment of transportation for life, with a discretionary power in the judges to mitigate it.

Mr. Horner opposed this clause, and moved as an amendment, that the punishment for this offence should be the same as the punishment enacted by the 28th of the King, namely, transportation for 7 or 14 years.

The Attorney-General opposed the amendment, which was negatived; the clause of the Attorney-General, and some other clauses, were then agreed to.

Tuesday, December 7.

The report of the committee of supply was brought up, and the resolutions agreed to — as was that of ways and means; and the resolutions for granting to his majesty *five millions* to be raised by exchequer bills.

Mr. Eden rose to submit his motion relative to the state of Newgate, which the grand jury of London, on a late inspection, reported to be crowded to excess; 300 debtors being confined in the space originally allotted to 100 only. He concluded by moving, "that a copy of the report made by the grand jury of the city of London to the judges, on the 3d instant, should be laid before the House."

After some observations from Sir William Curies, Sir J. Shaw, and Messrs. Coombe, Atkins, Abercrombie, Smith, and Lockhart, the motion was agreed to.

Thursday, December 9.

The French wine drawback bill, and a bill for the preservation of wild fowl, and the protection of decoys, were read a first time.

Friday, December 10.

Mr. Grenfell moved for copies of certain memorials made to the committee on the current coin of the country, or the state of the copper currency. Agreed to.

House of Lords, Wednesday, December 13.

The French wines; £5,000,000 exchequer bills, county fire company, and imperial insurance company, together with the Portsmouth work bills, were read a first time.

House of Commons, Monday, December 13.

Poor Laws.

Mr. Horner rose to call the attention of the House to the practice, which had been too frequent, of introducing into local poor bills, clauses which were quite inconsistent with the general law of the land, respecting the settlement and regulations of the poor. There had been already a committee appoint-

ed to consider and revise the clauses of this nature in acts now existing, and a bill would be shortly submitted to the House on that subject. He conceived that it was very possible that, from local circumstances, it might be found in some instances to be expedient to alter the former regulations in this respect; but whenever such local circumstances did exist, he thought that Parliament should require a more specific notice of the intention to introduce such clauses than was now given. There were, however, two classes of deviations from the established law, which he thought could never be justified from any local circumstances; *first*, that which altered entirely the circumstances under which the poor were entitled to claim a settlement; *secondly*, that which gave the power of corporal punishment to persons who were by no means fit to be trusted with such a power. He therefore, moved, that it should be a standing order of the House for the present session, that in no local bill for the regulation of the poor, there should be introduced any clauses which went to alter the general principles of the settlement of the poor, or to give the power of corporal punishment of them to any person.

The Speaker informed the learned gentleman, that they could only be adopted as resolutions for the present session, but that the House might afterwards make them standing orders, if it judged fit.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Serjeant Onslow, Mr. Kenrick, and Sir S. Romilly, concurred in the resolutions, and they were unanimously agreed to.

Tuesday, December 14.

Sir J. Macintosh asked Lord Castlereagh, whether it was known to ministers, before the departure of the Prince of Orange, that his serene highness intended to accept any *title* unknown to the former constitution of the Netherlands? To which his lordship answered, that the first intimation ministers had received of a *new title* having been conferred on the Prince of Orange, was from his majesty's ambassador at the Hague; and he was happy to say, that it was, as far as he knew, a spontaneous and unanimous expression of the people of Holland.

Friday, December 17.

In a conversation between Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Grenfell, relative to the misapprehension of the public, regarding the recall of the copper currency, the latter said, he hoped the public would be aware that government meant only to destroy the spurious and counterfeit copper currency, and the superabundance of copper tokens. But that, if the old tower halfpence were to be called in, they would be paid for by government.

either in bank notes, or in a fresh issue of new copper coinage, if the government chose to have recourse to one. It is, therefore, illegal to refuse the old tower coinage.

House of Lords, Monday, December 20.

In a conversation between Lord Holland and the Earl of Liverpool, it appeared that the paper inserted in the public prints, purporting to be a "declaration of the allied powers," was acknowledged as authentic.

The Earl of Liverpool, after some prefatory observations, moved the adjournment of the House to the 1st of March next.

The Earl of Darnley objected to the length of the vacation: he thought there were several subjects which deserved attention, besides mere measures of finance and dispatch of bills, one among others was the corn laws. He indeed expressed his surprise that not one of the members of either house had directed their attention to this subject, for although he rejoiced in the plentiful harvest we had been blessed with, and appreciated its important consequences, still, by permitting an unlimited importation, in what a situation he said would the farmers be placed, whose preservation ought not to be neglected by the legislature, and who must inevitably suffer, if things go on as they have done! He professed his determination to attend to the subject when Parliament met again; and concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the 1st of February be substituted for the 1st of March.

Lord Holland seconded the amendment, but it was negatived, and the original motion carried without a division.

House of Commons, Monday, December 20.

On the motion of Mr. W. Fitzgerald, various returns of the exports and imports of corn and grain, &c. between England and Ireland, were ordered.

Mr. Horner asked Lord Castlereagh the same question as Lord Holland asked in the Lords, respecting the declaration, &c. and received a similar answer.

Lord Castlereagh after observing that there was no business of importance before the House, moved, that the House, at its rising, do adjourn to the 1st of March.

On the question being put, Sir J. Mackintosh objected to it, and moved that, instead of the words 1st of March, the words 24th of January should be inserted.

Col. St. Paul opposed the amendment.

Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Protheroe, and Mr. Grenfell, favoured the original motion.—Sir S. Romilly and Mr. Abercrombie opposed the adjournment.

The original question was then put and agreed to, without a division.—Adjourned to the 1st of March.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE INFORMATION,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1813.

JULY:

6. Sir E. Pellew, gives an account of a gallant affair in Cavallacia Road, off the coast of Provence, on the 16th May, by the boats of the Berwick and Euryalus, in which La Fortune, a French national xebec, and 21 smaller vessels, which had taken refuge there, were taken or destroyed.

— Capt. Adams, of the *Invincible*, details particulars of two successful attacks made by parties from that ship, in conjunction with a Spanish force detached by the Baron d'Eroles, on the enemy's posts of Ampollo, and Perella, near the Ebro: one lieutenant and 33 soldiers were made prisoners, after an obstinate defence, from a fortified tower, and two privateers fell into our hands.

— Capt. Mowbray, of the *Repulse*, reports the capture of a convoy of six vessels near the fort of Murgion, and destruction of the battery.

— Capt. Taylor, of the *Apollo*, announces the capture of the islands of Augusta and Cuzola, in the Adriatic, by a detachment of military, under the command of col. Robertson, assisted by the seamen and marines of the *Apollo*, &c. On the day which Cuzola surrendered, seven vessels were captured in the channel, bound to Ragusa and Cattaro, laden principally with grain, of which those places were in great want.

10. Field marshal the marquis of Wellington writes from Orcaen, 26th June, 1813:—The enemy continued their retreat yesterday morning from the neighbourhood of Pamplona, by the road of Roncesvalles, into France, and have been followed by our light troops. Col. Longa has taken six pieces of artillery from a detachment of troops under the command of gen. Foy, on their retreat into France by the high road at Mondragon.

— Lieut. gen. Sir T. Graham arrived yesterday at Tolosa, having been opposed in his occupation of that town by the troops which retired under the command of gen. Foy.

— Capt. Broke, reports the capture of the *Chesapeake*:—Shannon, Halifax, June 6:—I have the honour to inform you, that being close in with Boston light-house, in his majesty's ship under my command, on the 1st instant, I had the pleasure of seeing that the United States' frigate *Chesapeake* (whom we had long been watching) was coming out of the harbour to engage the *Shannon*: I took a position between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, and then hove to for him to join us—the enemy came down in a very handsome manner, having three American ensigns flying;

when closing with us he sent down his royal yards. I kept the Shannon's up, expecting the breeze would die away. At half past five P. M. the enemy hauled up within hail of us on the starboard side, and the battle began, both ships steering full under the top-sails; after exchanging between two and three broadsides, the enemy's ship fell on board of us, her mizen channels locking in with our fore-rigging. I went forward to ascertain her position, and observing that the enemy were flinching from their guns, I gave orders to prepare for boarding. Our gallant hands appointed to that service immediately rushed in, under their respective officers, upon the enemy's decks, driving every thing before them with irresistible fury. The enemy made a desperate but disorderly resistance.

The firing continued at all the gangways and between the tops, but in two minutes time the enemy were driven sword in hand from every post. The American flag was hauled down, and the proud old British Union floated triumphant over it. In another minute they ceased firing from below, and called for quarter. The whole of this service was achieved in fifteen minutes from the commencement of the action. We had 23 slain, and 56 wounded.

My brave first lieutenant, Mr. Watt, was slain in the moment of victory, in the act of hoisting the British colours: his death is a severe loss to the service. Mr. Aldham the purser, who had spiritedly volunteered the charge of a party of small-arm men, was killed at his post on the gangway. My faithful old clerk, Mr. Dunn, was shot by his side. My veteran boatswain, Mr. Stephens, has lost an arm. He fought under Lord Rodney on the 12th of April.

Having received a severe sabre wound at the first onset, whilst charging a party of the enemy who had rallied on their fore-castle, I was only capable of giving command till assured our conquest was certain, and then directing second lieutenant Wallis to take charge of the Shannon, and secure the prisoners, I left the third lieutenant, Mr. Faulkner (who had headed the main-deck boarders) in charge of prize.

When the ships yard arms were locked together, Mr. Cosnahan, who commanded in our main-top, finding himself screened from the enemy by the foot of the topsail, laid out at the main yard arm to fire upon them, and shot three men in that situation. Mr. Smith, who commanded in our fore top, stormed the enemy's fore top from the fore yard arm, and destroyed all the Americans remaining in it.

The loss of the enemy was about 70 killed, and 100 wounded. Among the former were the fourth lieutenant, a lieutenant of marines, the mas-

ter, and many officers. Capt. Laurence is since dead of his wounds.

The enemy came into action with a complement of 440 men; the Shannon having picked up some recaptured seamen, had 330.

The Chesapeake is a fine frigate, and mounts 42 guns, 18's on her main deck, 32's on her quarter deck and fore-castle. Both ships came out of action in the most beautiful order, their rigging appearing as perfect as if they had only been exchanging a salute.

— Also an interesting letter from capt. Black, of the Weazle, describing the capture or destruction of an enemy's convoy, near Spalatro, on the 22d of April. The boatswain, quarter-master and two seamen of the Weazle were killed.

Capt. Adam, of the Invincible, relates the siege and capture of Fort St. Philippe, on the Col de Balaguer, in the road from Tortosa to Tarragona, by a military force and detachments from the squadron off the coast. Several attacks had been made from the 3d to the 6th ult. but they were frustrated by the extreme badness of the weather, and the obstacles in bringing up the artillery. On the afternoon of the 6th the weather became more favourable, when a party was again landed, and the mortars were got forward, and the guns placed on the batteries with excellent effect. This made very considerable impression on the fort: an expense magazine was blown up, and the enemy's fire was very much slackened. At seven o'clock, just before the breaching battery was ready to open, a white flag was shown from the fort; capt. Stoddart of the Strombolo, and capt. Zehufenning, were immediately sent to the fort, and the latter returned in a few minutes with an offer from the commandant to surrender the fort and garrison, upon conditions of marching out with the honours of war, the officers and men preserving their private property. The troops under gen. Prevost's command, had an officer and four men killed, and 29 wounded, including an officer and seven soldiers of the Spanish regiment of Palma. The garrison of the fort consisted of two lieutenants, a surgeon, and garde-magazin, 16 Italian artillerymen, and 83 non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 111th French regiment of the line, of whom two were killed and 11 wounded.

Return of ordnance and ammunition taken. — Two brass 24-pounders, 2 brass 12-pounders, 1 brass 8-pounder, 2 brass 4-pounders, 3 brass 16-inch mortars, 1 stone mortar, 2 6 inch brass howitzers, 6 dismounted iron 12-pounders, and a variety of ammunition, stores, and inferior articles.

20. Field-marshal the marquis of Wellington writes from Ostiz, July 2, 1813.—Gen. Clausel having retired towards Lagrone, after finding our troops at Vittoria on the 22d of

June, and having ascertained the result of the action of the 21st, he still remained in the neighbourhood of Logrono till late on the 25th. I conceived, therefore, that there was some prospect of intercepting his retreat; and I moved the light, 3d, 4th, and 7th divisions, and col. Grant's and major-gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry towards him. He, however, made some extraordinary forced marches, followed by gen. Mina with his own cavalry, and the regiment of Spanish cavalry under the command of Don Julian Sanchez, and arrived at Tudela on the evening of the 27th. He there crossed the Ebro, but the Alcalde having informed him that we were upon the road, he immediately re-crossed, and marched towards Zaragoza, where I understand from gen. Mina, he has since arrived.

Gen. Mina is still following the enemy, and he has taken from him two pieces of cannon, some stores, and 300 prisoners. Lieut.-gen. Clinton has also taken possession of five guns, which the enemy left at Logrono. In the mean time, the troops under the command of lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill have kept the blockade of Pampluna, and have moved through the mountains to the head of the Bidassoa, the enemy having entirely retired into France on that side.

The lieut. gen. has continued to push on the enemy by the high road, and has dislodged them from all the strong positions which they had taken; and yesterday a brigade of the army of Galicia, under the command of gen. Castanos, attacked and drove the enemy across the Bidassoa, by the bridge of Irun.

Sir T. Graham reports, that in all these affairs the Spanish troops have conducted themselves remarkably well.

The garrison at Passages, consisting of 150 men, surrendered on the 30th, to the troops under col. Longa.

The enemy, on seeing some of our ships off Deba, evacuated the town and fort of Guetaria on the 1st inst.; and the garrison went by sea, to St. Sebastian. This place is blockaded by land by a detachment of Spanish troops.

They have likewise evacuated Castro, and the garrison have gone by sea to Santona.

When the enemy retired across the Ebro, previous to the battle of Vittoria, they left a garrison of about 700 men in the castle of Pancorbo, by which they commanded and rendered it impossible for us to use the great communication from Vittoria to Burgos; I therefore requested the conde del Abisbal, on his march to Miraflores, to make himself master of the town and lower works, and to blockade the place as closely as he could. He carried the town and lower fort by assault on the 28th; and I have now the pleasure to enclose his report of the final success of his operation, and the copy of the capitulation by

which the garrison have surrendered. This is highly creditable to the conde del Abisbal.

24. Letter from lieut.-gen. Murray, explaining his conduct in retreating from before Tarragona. He represents the French army as very strong, and the country as affording no tenable post.

— Capt. Sir George Collier, of H. M. S. *Surveillante*, writes to admiral lord Keith, — off Guetaria, July 1, 1813. — I have now the honour to report, that Guetaria was evacuated by the enemy this morning at day-break, and soon afterwards was occupied by a division under baron Menglana. With regret I mention, that about three o'clock p. m. we witnessed a most awful explosion, which, by a refinement in cruelty, appears to have been intended to destroy all the poorer inhabitants at a blow. The magazine, containing near two hundred barrels of gunpowder, and dug in the solid rock connected with the mole, where the fishing boats lay, had been prepared, and a lighted match left with it; two casks of wine previously broached, were also left by the wall, offering a temptation to the lower classes of the inhabitants, but this circumstance most providentially proved their great preservation. The Spanish commandant, on entering, observing the confusion likely to ensue, ordered the inhabitants from the mole into the town, and while means were taken to force the door, the explosion took place, and destroyed about twenty of the garrison and fishermen, as well as all the boats in or near the mole.

— Capt. Tower, of H. M. S. *Coracao*, writes, — off Toulon, June 10, 1812. — The boats of the *Coracao* and *L'Aigle*, Sir John Louis, have captured or destroyed eight of the enemy's vessels. Two feluccas of the first class were taken from the beach, at the town of Mesca, near the Gulf of Spezia, when secured to the houses in every possible manner.

— This Gazette contains an order in council, directing the archbishop of Canterbury to prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the repeated successes obtained over the French army in Spain, by the allied forces under the command of the marquis of Wellington, and especially for the signal victory obtained on the 21st of June last, in the neighbourhood of Vittoria. Another order directs the next day for Scotland.

25. *Extraordinary*. — A dispatch from major-gen. Sheaffe, dated Kingston, Upper Canada, May, 18, relative to gen. Dearborne's and Chauncey's attack upon York Town, on the 8th. Gen. Sheaffe, being overpowered by numbers, blew up the magazines; destroyed the stores and one ship, and evacuated the place, which capitulated to the enemy, who abandoned it in a few days.

— A dispatch from Sir G. Prevost, dated head-quarters, Kingston, June 1, enclosing a

report from col. Baynes, stating the result of an attack upon Sackett's Harbour, on the 28th May, under a heavy fire of musketry from the enemy, who lined the surrounding woods. The debarkation being effected by Sir J. Yeo, the grenadiers of the 100th regiment carried a narrow causeway, which was in many places under water, and not four feet wide, and which connected the Horse Island with the main land of Sackett's Harbour, at the point of the bayonet. After overcoming the numerous difficulties, our detachments under col. Young and major Drummond, charged into the woods, from whence the enemy could only be dislodged by bayonet, took their guns, killed many in the enclosed batteries, which were set on fire, and pursued the remainder to their block-house and stockaded batteries.

Sir G. Prevost also gives an account of an engagement between our gun-boats and the enemy's squadron, in the neighbourhood of Isle au Noix, June 3, which terminated in the capture of two American vessels, the *Eagle* and the *Growler*, of 11 guns, 4 officers, and 45 men; having on board pieces of artillery, muskets, pistols, swords, cutlasses, boarding axes, pikes, gun-carriages, a quantity of powder, cartridges, &c. &c.

— Another dispatch from Sir G. Prevost, enclosing a report from col. Proctor, by which it appears, that an attack was made on the morning of May 5, upon the British force at the Miamis, under the command of col. Proctor, by a superior force of the enemy, in which the Americans were completely defeated with a loss, in killed and prisoners, computed at between 1000 and 1200 men. The troops under col. Proctor consisted of about 450 rank and file, regulars of the 41st foot and Newfoundland regiment, and about 400 militia. The loss was 13 rank and file killed, 11 rank and file wounded, and 37 rank and file prisoners. Five hundred prisoners were taken from the Americans, besides those in the possession of the Indians, of which the number was not ascertained.

— Burlington heights, Head of the Lake Ontario, June 6, 1813.—Sir,—Having yesterday received information of the enemy having advanced from the Forty Mile Creek, with a force consisting of three thousand five hundred men, eight or nine field pieces, and two hundred and fifty cavalry, for the avowed purpose of attacking the division under my command in this position, and having soon afterwards received a report that he had passed the swamp, and driven in my advanced posts from Stoney Creek and Brady's, lieutenant-col. Harvey, deputy adjutant gen., immediately went forward with the light companies of the king's and 49th regiments, and having advanced close to, and accurately ascertained the enemy's position, sent back to propose to me

a night attack on his camp. The enemy's camp was distant about seven miles. About half past eleven, I moved forwards with the fifth company of the 8th (or King's) and the 19th regiments, amounting together to only seven hundred and four firelocks; lieutenant-col. Harvey, who conducted it with great regularity and judgement, gallantly led on the attack. The enemy was completely surprised, and driven from his camp, after having repeatedly formed in different bodies, and been as often charged by our brave troops, whose conduct throughout this brilliant enterprise was above all praise. The action terminated before day-light, when three guns and one brass howitzer, with three tumbrils, two brigadier-generals, Chandler and Winder, first and second in command, and upwards of one hundred officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates remained in our hands.

JOHN VINCENT, Brig-Gen.

His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart, &c.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing.—Total—1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 19 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 adjutant, 1 fort major, 9 sergeants, 2 drummers, 113 rank and file, wounded; 3 sergeants, 52 rank and file, missing.

AUGUST.

4. Capt. Woolcombe, of the *Revolutionnaire*, on the 25th ult. captured the American schooner privateer *Matilda*, of 180 tons, 11 guns, pierced for 18.

— Capt. Scobell, of the *Thais*, dated at Sierra Leone, April 24, says,—on the 31st ult. cruising off this anchorage, I captured the American privateer brig *Ramblar*, of 160 tons, 12 long nine and six-pounders, and 88 men. She sailed from Rhode Island.

7. Capt. Sir G. Collier, of the *Surveillante*, off St. Sebastian's, July 22, says,—“The breaching batteries raised on the Chofre sand hills were opened against the walls of St. Sebastian's on the 20th, at ten in the forenoon, under most unfavourable circumstances of weather, and this evening there is a considerable breach; but a second will, I understand from gen. Graham, be made before the storm is attempted. A gun has been thought necessary at the light-house hill. Capt. Taylor, of the *Sparrow*, has prepared a battery, and, had the weather permitted, a 24-pounder would have been dragged up, and mounted ere this. The casualties have not been many considering the very commanding fire our guns are exposed to. Capt. Dubordieu of the royal artillery, has been killed.”

— An account of the capture of 18 American vessels by the squadron under the orders of rear-Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, bart. at the Leeward Islands, between June 23 and October 12, 1812.

10. Capt. Gregory, of the *Electra*, off St. Peter's, July 8, states the capture, after a chase of six hours, of the *Growler*, a very fine American privateer schooner, pierced for 14 guns, and having one long 24-pounder and four eighteens, with 60 men.

27. The marquis of Wellington, writes from Zubieta, July 10, 1813. Notwithstanding that the enemy had withdrawn their right and left quite into France, they still maintained their centre in strength in the valley of Bastan, of which, on account of its richness, and the strong positions it affords, they appeared determined to keep possession, and had assembled there three divisions of the army of the south, under the command of gen. Gazan. Lieut. gen. Sir R. Hill, however, having been relieved from the blockade of Pampeluna, dislodged them successively from all their positions on the 5th and 7th inst. with two brigades of British and one of Portuguese infantry, of the 2d division, under the command of lieut. gen. the hon. W. Stewart, and with one brigade of Portuguese infantry, of the Conde d'Almarante's division, under the command of the Conde.—The last post which the enemy occupied in the Puerto de Maya, between that village and Urdax, was remarkably strong; and the fog was so thick in the afternoon, that it was impossible for the troops to advance beyond the point at which they found themselves when it came on. The enemy, however, been pushed so vigorously up to that point, that they were obliged to abandon their post in the night, and to retire into France.—Killed, wounded, and missing British—6 rank and file, killed; 1 lieut. 3 serjts. 1 drummer, 60 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

31. Field marshal the marquis Wellington, dated Lezeica, July 19, 1813;—writes we established a battery of four 18-pounders against a convent which the enemy had fortified and occupied in force, about 600 yards from the works of San Sebastian. This battery was opened on the morning of the 14th, and the convent was so far destroyed, as that lieut. gen. Sir Thomas Graham ordered that the building, and a redoubt which protected its left flank, should be stormed on the 17th, our troops were established there and at the village immediately below it, which the enemy had burned.

16.—*Extraordinary*—His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange has brought dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington,

Dated San Estera, Aug. 1.

MY LORD.—Two practicable breaches having been effected at San Sebastian on the 24th of July, orders were given that they should be attacked on the morning of the 25th. I am concerned to have to report that this

attempt to obtain possession of the place failed, and that our loss was very considerable.

Marshal Soult had been appointed Lieut. de l'Empereur, and Commander in Chief of the French armies in Spain and the southern provinces of France, by a decree imperial on the 1st of July, and he joined and took command of the army on the 13th July, which having been joined nearly about the same time by the corps which had been in Spain, under the command of Gen. Clauzel, and by other reinforcements was called the army of Spain. A large proportion of artillery, and a considerable number of guns had already joined.

On the 24th, Marshal Soult collected the right and left wings of his army, with one division of his centre, and two divisions of cavalry, at St. Jean de Pied Port, and on the 25th attacked, with between 30, and 40,000 men, Gen. Byng's post at Roncesvalles. Sir L. Coote moved up to his support with the fourth division, and these Officers were enabled to maintain their post throughout the day. But the enemy turned it in the afternoon; and Sir L. Cole considered it to be necessary to withdraw in the night; and he marched to the neighbourhood of Zubiri. In the actions which took place on this day the 20th regiment distinguished itself.

Two divisions of the centre of the enemy's army attacked Sir R. Hill's position in the Puerto de Maya.

Sir R. Hill having been apprised of the necessity that Sir L. Cole should retire, deemed it expedient to withdraw his troops likewise to Irunta; and the enemy did not advance on the following day beyond the Puerto de Maya.

Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority of numbers, they acquired but little advantage over these brave troops, during the seven hours they were engaged. All the regiments charged with the bayonet. The conduct of the 82d regiment, which moved up with Gen. Barnes's brigade, is particularly reported.

Sirs L. Cole and T. Picton concurred in thinking their post at Zubiri not tenable for the time during which it would have been necessary to wait in it. They therefore retired early on the 27th and took up a position to cover the blockade of Pampeluna.

The British cavalry under Sir S. Cotton were placed near Huarte on the right, being the only ground on which it was possible to use the cavalry. The river Lantz runs in the valley which was on the left of the allies, and on the right of the French army, along the road to Ostiz. Beyond this river there is another range of mountains connected with Lazasso and Marcalain, by which places it was now necessary to communicate with the rest of the army.

I joined the third and fourth divisions just as they were taking up their ground on the 27th, and shortly afterwards the enemy formed their army on a mountain, the front of which extends from the high road to Ostiz to the high road to Zubiri, and they placed one division on their left of that road on a height, and in some villages in front of the third division. They had here also a large body of cavalry. In a short time after they had taken up their ground, the enemy attacked the hill on the right of the fourth division, which was then occupied by one battalion of the fourth Portuguese regiment, and by the Spanish regiment of Praira.

These troops defended their ground and drove the enemy from it with the bayonet. Seeing the importance of this hill to our position, I reinforced it with the 40th regiment; and this regiment, with the Spanish regiments of El Principe and Praira, held it from this time, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy, during the 27th and 28th to obtain possession of it.

We were joined on the morning of the 28th by the 6th division of infantry, which had scarcely taken their position when they were attacked by a very large force of the enemy, which had been assembled in the village of Sorauren.

Their front was however so well defended by the fire of their own light troops from the heights on their left, and by the fire from the heights occupied by the 4th division and Gen. Campbell's Portuguese brigade, that the enemy were soon driven back with immense loss, from a fire on their front, both flanks and rear.

In order to extricate their troops from the difficulty in which they found themselves, in the situation in the valley of Lantz, the enemy now attacked the height on which the left of the 4th division stood, which was occupied by the 7th Cacadores, of which they obtained a momentary possession. They were attacked, however, again by the 7th Cacadores, supported by Gen. Ross, at the head of his brigade of the 4th division, and were driven down with great loss.

The battle now became general along the whole front of the heights occupied by the 4th division, and in every part in our favour, excepting where one battalion of the 10th Portuguese regiment of Gen. Campbell's brigade was posted. This battalion having been overpowered, and having been obliged to give way immediately on the right of Gen. Ross's brigade, the enemy established themselves on our line, and Gen. Ross was obliged to withdraw from his post.

I however ordered the 27th and 48th regiments to charge, first that body of the enemy which had first established themselves on the height, and next came those on the left.

Both attacks succeeded, and the enemy were driven down with immense loss: and the 6th division having moved forward at the same time to a situation in the valley nearer to the left on the 4th, the attack upon this point ceased entirely, and was continued but faintly on other points of our line. In the course of this contest, the gallant fourth division, which has so frequently been distinguished in this army, surpassed their former good conduct. Every regiment charged with the bayonet; and the 48th, the 7th, 20th, and 33d, four different times. Their officers set them the example, and Gen. Ross had two horses shot under him. The Portuguese troops likewise behaved admirably; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Spanish regiments del Principe and Praira.

The enemy's force which had been in front of Sir R. Hill, reinforced with one division the troops which had been already opposed to him, still occupying the same point in the mountain, on which was formed their principal force.

I however, determined to attack their position, and ordered the Earl of Dalhousie to possess himself of the top of the mountain in his front, by which the enemy's right would be turned: and Sir T. Picton to cross the heights on which the enemy's left had stood, and to turn their left by the road to Roncesvalles. All the arrangements were made to attack the front of the enemy's position, as soon as the effect of these movements on the flanks should begin to appear.

Sir L. Cole likewise attacked the front of the enemy's main position with the 7th Cacadores, supported by the 11th Portuguese regiment, the 40th, and the battalion under Col. Bingham, consisting of the Queen's and 53d regiment. All these operations obliged the enemy to abandon a position which is one of the strongest and most difficult of access that I have yet seen occupied by troops. In their retreat from this position the enemy lost a great number of prisoners.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of all the General Officers, Officers, and troops, throughout these operations.

While these operations were going on and in proportion as I observed their success, I detached troops to the support of Sir R. Hill.

The enemy appeared in his front late in the morning, and immediately commenced an extended manœuvre upon his left flank, which obliged him to withdraw from the height which he occupied behind the Lizasso to the next range. He there, however, maintained himself. I continued the pursuit of the enemy after their retreat from the mountain to Olague, where I was at sunset, immediately in the rear of their attack upon Sir R. Hill. They withdrew from his front

in the night, and yesterday took up a strong position, with two divisions, to cover their rear in the pass of Doña Maria.

Sir R. Hill and the Earl of Dalhousie attacked and carried the pass notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the enemy and the strength of their position. I am concerned to add, that General Stewart was wounded upon this occasion.

Gen. Byng took, in Elizondo, a large convoy going to the enemy, and made many prisoners.

We have this day continued the pursuit of the enemy in the valley of the Bidassoa, and many prisoners and much baggage have been taken. Gen. Byng has possessed himself of the valley of Bastan, and of the position on the Puerto de Maya, and the army will be this night nearly in the same positions which they occupied on the 20th of July.

The enemy's expectations of success, beyond the point of raising the blockade of Pampeluna, were certainly very sanguine. They brought into Spain a large body of cavalry, and a great number of guns, neither of which arms could be used to any great extent in the battle which took place. They sent off the guns to St. Jean de Pied de Port on the evening of the 28th, which have thus returned to France in safety.

The enemy still continued posted in the morning of the 2d, with a force of two divisions on the Puerto de Echalar, and nearly the whole army behind the Puerto, when the 4th, 7th, and light divisions advanced by the valley of the Bidassoa to the frontier, and I had determined to dislodge them by a combined attack and movement of the three divisions. The 7th division, however, having crossed the mountains from Sumbilla, and having necessarily preceded the arrival of the 4th, Major Gen. Barnes's brigade was formed for the attack, and advanced before the 4th and light divisions could cooperate, with a regularity and gallantry which I have seldom seen equalled, and actually drove the two divisions of the enemy, notwithstanding the resistance opposed to them, from those formidable heights. It is impossible that I can extol too highly the conduct of Major General Barnes and these brave troops, which was the admiration of all who were witnesses of it.

There is now no enemy in the field within this part of the Spanish frontier.

Killed, wounded, and missing, at the siege of San Sebastian, from the 7th to the 27th of July.—British—113 killed, 433 wounded, and 156 missing.—Portuguese—91 killed, 346 wounded, and 144 missing.

24. The Marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, Aug. 11, writes, the enemy's fortified post at Zaragoza surrendered, by capitulation, to Gen. Mina, on the 30th ult. He has taken there above 500 prisoners, 47 pieces of

cannon, a vast quantity of ammunition, arms, cloathing, &c.

— Capt. J. F. Maples of the Pelican (St. David's Head East five leagues) Aug. 14, relates his capture of an American sloop of war. At half past five came along side of her, (she having shortened sail, and made herself clear for an obstinate resistance), when, after giving her three cheers, our action commenced, which was kept up with great spirit on both sides 43 minutes, when we laid her alongside, and were in the act of boarding when she struck her colours. She proves to be the United States sloop of war Argus, of 360 tons, 13 24-pounder carronades, and two long 12-pounders; had on board when she sailed from America (two months since) a complement of 149 men, but in the action 127; commanded by lieut. commandant W. H. Allen, who I regret to say was wounded early in the action, and has since suffered amputation of his left thigh.

SEPTEMBER.

4. *Foreign Office*.—His royal highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. to be his Majesty's plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna.

— His royal highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased to appoint Fred. Wise, Esq. to be his Majesty's consul general in Sweden.

— Dispatches from Marquis of Wellington and Lord Wm. Bentinck. The former dated Lezaca, Aug. 27; no movement of importance made by either army. The latter to the 19th ult. state, that Suchet, having collected about 30,000 men in his retreat through Catalonia, had re-advanced and offered battle to his lordship, who had just invested Tarragona, and not having been joined by all his troops, declined battle and retired. The French then withdrew their garrison in Tarragona, which they abandoned, after blowing up all its fortifications. They fell back in the direction of Barcelona.—Marquis Wellington says, "I entirely approve of lieut. gen. Lord W. Bentinck's having retired, as he had not been able to collect his whole force, and did not consider himself sufficiently strong to fight a general action with the enemy."—Col. Frederic Bentinck states, that "an affair took place on the 15th, when the enemy were advancing towards Tarragona, and which terminated in a manner highly creditable to the Brunswick Hussars, a part of which regiment alone was engaged with a very superior number of the enemy's cavalry.

— A letter from Sir G. Collier gives an account of the capture of the island of Santa Clara, opposite St. Sebastian, by which that fortress can be enfiladed by the seamen's batteries. The siege of St. Sebastian was resumed with vigour on the 26th ult.

7. Capt. Oliver, of the *Valiant*, announces the capture of the American letter of marque *Porcupine*, of 20 guns and 72 men, from Bayonne to Boston, by the *Valiant* and *Wasp*. She is a beautiful new vessel, of more than 300 tons. The *Wasp* has also retaken a prize of the Young Teazer privateer.

— Admiral Cockburn, off Ocracoke Bar, July 12, states, that he took up the anchorage off Ocracoke Bar, with ships having on board detachments of troops, under the orders of Lieut. Col. Napier, July 11, for putting an end to the commerce carried on from the Port of Ocracoke, by means of the inland navigation, and for destroying any vessels. An advanced division of the best pulling boats, with armed seamen and some marines of the *Sceptre*, was directed to precede the others, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's shipping. Lieut. Westphall, First of the *Sceptre*, was entrusted with this division, supported by Capt. Ross with the rocket-boats. On Mr. Westphall's approaching with the advanced boats, the enemy cut her cable and abandoned her, and the schooner struck her colours. The troops in the mean time having effected a landing, without further opposition, took possession of Portsmouth and Ocracoke Island. The brig captured proves to be the *Anacondo*, mounting 18 9-pound long guns. The schooner is the *Atlas* letter of marque, of 240 tons, mounting 10 guns.

— Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart. writes from Kingston, Upper Canada, July 3, 1813, I have the honour to transmit to your lordship copies of letters from Colonel Vincent and Lieut.-col. Bishop, and of the papers accompanying them, containing the highly gratifying intelligence of the capture, on the 24th ultimo, of a body of the enemy's force, consisting of two field-officers, twenty-one other officers of different ranks, twenty-seven non-commissioned officers, and four hundred and sixty-two privates, together with a stand of colours, and two field-pieces.—Since the surprise of the enemy's camp at Stony Creek, on the 6th ultimo, and their subsequent retreat from the Forty Mile Creek, in which almost the whole of their camp equipage, together with a quantity of stores and provisions, fell into our hands, major-gen. Dearborn has withdrawn the troops from Fort Erie, and has concentrated his forces at Fort George. By the articles of capitulation, the regular troops of the enemy were to surrender prisoners of war; the militia and volunteers, with lieut.-col. Boerstler, are permitted to return to the United States on parole.

Return of American Prisoners, taken near Fort George, June 24.—Total—1 lieut.-col. 1 major, 6 captains, 13 lieuts., 1 cornet, 1 surgeon, 25 serjeants, 2 drummers, 462 rank and file.—Thirty militia released on parole,

not included in the return.—Return of Ordnance, &c. taken.—1 twelve-pounder, 1 six-pounder, 2 cars, stand of colours of the 14th United States' regiment.—The loss of the enemy is supposed to be about one hundred in killed and wounded.

11. Captain Rattray, of H. M. sloop *Contest*, in Potowmac river, July 14, states, that the cutters of the *Contest* and *Mohawk* brig, under the directions of lieut. Curry, of the *Contest*, assisted by lieut. Hutchinson, of the *Mohawk*, had pursued into a narrow inlet, called Yeacomoco Creek, three or four miles up, the United States schooner *Asp*, mounting one long 18-pounder gun and two 18-pounder carronades, with swivels, &c. having 25 men, and commanded by a lieut.—The enemy had hauled the schooner close to the beach, under the protection of a large body of militia.—Lieut. Curry advanced, notwithstanding a very heavy fire from the schooner and the shore, and assisted by the cool and determined bravery of the officers and crew, boarded and carried the vessel in a few minutes.—Two men in the boats were killed and six wounded; among the latter, lieut. Curry slightly.

— This Gazette likewise contains a list of 129 vessels (many of them English, Spanish, and Swedish re-captures) taken from the Americans by the squadron under Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, between the 30th March and the 22d July, 1813.

— *Whitcomb*. His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate lieut.-gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, lieut.-gen. hon. William Stewart, major-gen. Geo. Murray, quarter-master-gen. and major-gen. the hon. Edward Michael Pakenham, adj. gen. to the army under the command of the Marquis of Wellington, to be extra knights of the most honourable Order of the Bath.

14. Details of the following achievements in the Mediterranean, viz.—Capture and destruction of seven armed merchant vessels, off Goro, by the boats of the *Elizabeth* and *Eagle*.—Letters from capt. Hoste, reporting the surrender and destruction of the works of castle of Karlobago, by a detachment of seamen and marines from the *Bacchante*; also the capture of a convoy of fourteen merchant vessels, and seven large gun-boats, under a heavy fire from the works of Gala Nova, on the coast of Abrozza, by the boats of the above ship: the field-pieces on the beach were taken and destroyed.—On the 24th of May the *Weale* and *Haughty* took or destroyed a convoy of six vessels, laden with grain, off Ragusa.—On the 27th of May the *Kingsfisher* sloop took six vessels and destroyed three, laden with grain and wine, at Port Slano.—On the 4th of June the *Pilot* sloop captured the French armed brig *Hart*, late a well known privateer,

with a valuable cargo from Marseilles to Tunis. Two letters from capt. Garth, of the Cerberus, relate some brilliant exploits performed by the boats of the Cerberus and Apollo, in the attack of several gun-boats and their convoy, off Otranto, under the protection of the batteries; five gun-boats and convoy taken.

— *Extraordinary.*—Dispatches from Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, Sept. 2.—Three divisions of the 34th Spanish army, commanded by General Don Manuel Freyre, occupied the heights of San Marcial, and the town of Irun, by which the approach to St. Sebastian by the high road was protected, and they were supported by the 1st division of British infantry, under major-gen. Howard, and major-gen. lord Aylmer's brigade, on their left, and in the rear of Irun; and by gen. Longa's division, encamped near the Sierra de Aya, in the rear of their right.

—The enemy crossed the Bidassoa by the fords between Andara and the destroyed bridge on the high road, before day light on the morning of the 31st, with a very large force, with which they made a most desperate attack along the whole front of the position of the Spanish troops on the heights of San Marcial. They were driven back, some of them even crossed the river, in the most gallant style, by the Spanish troops, whose conduct was equal to that of any troops that I have ever seen engaged; and the attack having been frequently repeated, was upon every occasion defeated with the same gallantry and determination. The course of the river being immediately under the heights on the French side, on which the enemy had placed a considerable quantity of cannon, they were enabled to throw a bridge across the river, about three quarters of a mile above the high road, over which, in the afternoon, they marched again a considerable body, which, with those who had crossed the fords, made another desperate attack upon the Spanish positions. This was equally beat back; and at length, finding all their efforts fruitless, the enemy took advantage of the darkness of a violent storm, to retire their troops from the front entirely.—Nearly at the same time that the enemy crossed the Bidassoa, in front of the heights of San Marcial, they likewise crossed that river with three divisions of infantry in two columns, by the fords below Salin, in front of the position occupied by the 9th Portuguese brigade. I ordered gen. Inglis to support this brigade with that of the 7th division under his command. Gen. Inglis found it impossible to maintain the heights between Lezaca and the Bidassoa, and withdrew those in front of the Convent of San Antonio, which he maintained. In the mean time gen. Kempt moved one brigade of the light division to Lezaca, by which he kept the enemy in check, and covered the march of the Earl of Dal-

housie to join gen. Inglis. The enemy, however, having completely failed in their attempt upon the position of the Spanish army on the heights of San Marcial, and finding that gen. Inglis had taken a position from which they could not drive him, and that their situation on the left of the Bidassoa was becoming at every moment more critical, retired during the night.

— Lieut.-Gen. Graham writes: Oyarzun, Sept. 1, 1813. My Lord,—The assault of St. Sebastian's took place at 11 a. m. yesterday.

Having arranged every thing with Sir J. Leith, I crossed the Urmia to the batteries of the right attack, where every thing could be most distinctly seen, and from whence the orders for the fire of the batteries, according to circumstances, could be immediately given.

The column, in filing out of the trenches, was as before exposed to a heavy fire of shells and grape shot, and a mine was exploded in the left angle of the counterscarp of the horn-work, which did great damage, but did not check the ardour of the troops in advancing to the attack. There never was any thing so fallacious as the external appearance of the breach; without some description the almost insuperable difficulties of the breach cannot be estimated. Notwithstanding its great extent, there was but one point where it was possible to enter, and thence by single file. All the inside of the wall, to the right of the curtain, formed a perpendicular scarp of at least 20 feet to the level of the streets. So that the narrow ridge of the curtain itself, formed by the breaching of its end and front, was the only accessible point.

During the suspension of the operation of the siege, from want of ammunition, the enemy had prepared every means of defence which art could devise, so that great numbers of men were covered by entrenchments and traverses, in the horn-work, on the ramparts of the curtain, and inside of the town opposite to the breach, and ready to pour a most destructive fire of musketry on both flanks of the approach to the top of the narrow ridge of the curtain.

Every thing that the most determined bravery could attempt was repeatedly tried in vain by the troops, who were brought forward from the trenches in succession. No man out-lived the attempt to gain the ridge; and though the slope of the breach afforded shelter from the enemy's musketry, yet still the nature of the stone rubbish prevented the great exertions of the engineers and working parties from being able to form a lodgment for the troops, exposed to the shells and grape from the batteries of the Castle, as was particularly directed, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions; and, at all events, a secure lodgment could never have been obtained without occupying a part of the curtain.

In this almost desperate state of the attack,

after consulting with Col. Dickson, commanding the royal artillery, I ventured to order the guns to be turned against the curtain. A heavy fire of artillery was directed against it, passing only a few feet over the heads of our troops on the breach, and was kept up with a precision of practice beyond all example. Meanwhile I accepted the offer of a part of Major-Gen. Bradford's Portuguese brigade to ford the river near its mouth. The advance of the 1st battalion, 13th regiment, under Major Snodgrass, over the open breach, and across the river, and a detachment of the 24th, under Lieut.-Col. M'Bean, in support, was made in the handsomest style, under a very severe fire of grape. Major Snodgrass attacked, and finally carried, the small breach on the right of the great one, and Lieut.-Col. M'Bean's detachment occupied the right of the great breach.

Observing now the effect of the admirable fire of the batteries against the curtain, though the enemy was so much covered, a great effort was ordered to be made to gain the high ridge at all hazards, at the same time that an attempt should be made to storm the horn-work.

It fell to the lot of the 2d brigade of the 5th division, under the command of Colonel the Hon. Charles Greville, to move out of the trenches for this purpose, and the 3d battalion of the Royal Scots, under Lieut.-Col. Barnes, supported by the 38th, under Lieut.-Colonel Miles, fortunately arrived to assault the breach of the curtain about the time when an explosion on the rampart of the curtain (occasioned by the fire of the artillery) created some confusion among the enemy. The narrow pass was gained, and was maintained, after a severe conflict, and the troops on the right of the breach, having about this time succeeded in forcing the barricades on the top of the narrow line wall, found their way into the houses that joined it. Thus, after an assault which lasted above two hours, under the most trying circumstances, a firm footing was obtained.

Killed, wounded, and missing, in the siege, *British*.—1 lieut.-col. 2 majors, 6 caps 19 lieuts. 8 ensigns, 31 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 503 rank and file, killed.—3 general staff, 2 lieut.-cols. 1 major, 15 caps. 38 lieuts. 11 ensigns, 54 sergeants, 6 drummers, and 973 rank and file, wounded.—1 lieut. and 40 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese.—2 caps. 1 lieut. 2 ensigns, 3 staff, 9 sergeants, 1 drummer, 171 rank and file, killed.—1 lieut.-col. 1 major, 10 caps. 10 lieuts. 18 ensigns, 39 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 519 rank and file, wounded.—3 rank and file missing.

Killed, wounded, and missing, in action, with the enemy on the 31st of August and 1st of September, 1813.

British.—3 caps. 2 lieuts. 8 sergeants, and

43 rank and file, killed.—1 lieut.-col. 2 majors 6 caps. 13 lieuts. 3 ensigns, 25 sergeants, and 284 rank and file, wounded.—2 sergeants, and 36 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese.—3 caps. 2 lieuts. 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 76 rank and file, killed.—1 col. 1 lieut.-col. 7 caps. 4 lieuts. 8 ensigns, 1 staff, 21 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 312 rank and file, wounded.—1 sergeant and 52 rank and file missing.

Spanish.—1 col. 10 caps. 5 lieuts. 2 ensigns, 12 sergeants, and 231 rank and file, killed; 2 horses killed.—4 general staff, 3 cols. 3 lieut.-cols. 2 majors, 11 caps. 28 lieuts. 30 ensigns, 1 staff, 69 sergeants, 1,196 rank and file, wounded; 4 horses wounded.—1 capt. 3 lieuts. 1 ensign, and 66 rank and file, missing.

—Sir G. Collier mentions a diversion made by the ship's boats on the back of the rocks of St. Sebastian, previous to the surrender, which had the effect of drawing to that quarter a large portion of the enemy's troops. Our loss in this attempt was only three or four seamen.

—Sir E. Pellew states the capture of a French felucca privateer, by the *Cephalus*, capt. Flynn, off Toro. A letter from capt. Grant, of the *Armada*, describes a gallant affair near the point of Bordighero, off Toulon, July 9. The boats of the *Armada*, *Surveillante*, and some smaller vessels, were manued and sent ashore, where the marines and seamen destroyed the fort, spiked the guns, burnt the ships on the beach, and afterwards entered the town, and seized the Mayor. Captain Hore, of the marines, was severely wounded, as was one private marine.

15.—*Whitehall*. His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to constitute and appoint Sir Rupert George, Bart. James Bowen, Esq. the Hon. John Douglas, John Harness, Doctor in Physic, the Hon. Courtenay Boyle, and John Forbes, Esq. to be His Majesty's Commissioners for conducting the transport service, for the care of sick and wounded seamen, and for the care and custody of prisoners of war.

—Captain Sir G. R. Collier, of His Majesty's ship *Surveillante*, off St. Sebastian's, states that arrangements being made, as agreed upon by Lord Wellington, for a demonstration on the back of the rock of St. Sebastian's, the two divisions of ships' boats were placed under the command of Captain Gallway, of the *Dispatch*, and Captain Bloye, of the *Lara*, and that he understands their appearance had the complete effect intended, by diverting a large proportion of the garrison from the defence of the breach.

Lieut. O'Reilly, with his former companions in the batteries, was conspicuously active; every ship in the squadron (*Surveillante* *Revolutionnaire*, *President*, *Sparrow*, *Lyra* *Beagle*, *Dispatch*, *Challenger*, *Holly*, *Juniper* gun boats No. 14 and 16) sent a proportion of

their seamen, under their respective officers, and they uniformly behaved well.

Captain Sir G. R. Collier further reports: Yesterday, at 10 a. m. the breaching and mortar batteries opened a most ruinous fire against the Castle of La Motte (situated on the crown of the hill) and the adjoining works. In a very short time General Rey, the Governor, sent out a flag of truce to propose terms of capitulation, which were concluded at five in the evening, when the Battery du Gouverneur and the Mirador were immediately taken possession of by our troops. The town and works have suffered considerably, and it must be a long time before the former can recover its original splendour.

19. *Extraordinary*.—Field marshal the marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, the 10th of September, states, a battery was constructed in the horn work, with great difficulty, against the works of the castle of San Sebastian, which opened on the morning of the 8th instant; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the garrison surrendered before evening. Under the ordonnance recently issued by the French government, the difficulties of the operation of a siege, and the length of time it must take, are greatly increased, and they can be brought to a conclusion only by the storm of the breach of the body of the place. The merit of success therefore is proportionably increased, and it will be found, that the operations did not last longer than has usually been required for a place which possessed three lines of defence, including the convent of St. Bartholomew.

OCTOBER.

5. Order for the court's going into mourning on Sunday next, for the late Queen Dowager of Sweden.

6. Letter from lord Wellington, announcing a sortie of the French garrison at Pampluna in force. Don Carlos d'Espana wounded.

— Enclosed a letter from lieutenant gen. lord W. Bentinck, stating an advance of the French army under Suchet, which had obliged his lordship to fall back. The French afterwards retired.

12. This Gazette contains dispatches from Sir G. Prevost, with inclosures, detailing the military operations in Upper Canada to August 6 inclusive. The head quarters of Gen. Rotjenburgh have been removed to St. David's, seven miles from Fort George, and our advanced posts were within four miles of it. The enemy's fleet, consisting of two ships, one brig, and eleven schooners, sailed from Sackett harbour July 23d, and was seen off York on the 28th.

— Admiral Freemantle, of the Milford, gives an account of a spirited attack on the town of Fiume, out of which the enemy was driven, and all the shipping in the harbour, with the

whole of the public stores, fell into the hands of the assailants. The number of vessels taken and destroyed were 90. (but the smaller craft were generously given up to the proprietors,) together with 67 iron and brass guns, 500 stand of arms, a quantity of ammunition and other military stores.

Also inclosures from Capt. Gower, of the Elizabeth; Harper, of the Saracen; Cadogan, of the Havannah, and Rowley, of the Eagle, detailing successful attacks on various parts of the Adriatic, in the course of which many works were demolished, vessels captured, and magazines and stores destroyed or carried off.

Capt. Usher, of the Undaunted, describes a most gallant attack on the batteries and citadel of Cassis, on the coast of Provence, which terminated in the capture of all the vessels within the mole, and the destruction of the batteries.

Capt. Pell, of the Thunder, gives an account of the capture, by that vessel, of Le Neptune French logger privateer, of 16 guns and 65 men. The enemy was carried by boarding, and had four men killed and ten wounded.

— A proclamation, authorising the distillation of spirits from oats, barley, or any other corn or grain (wheat excepted), or from any malt, flour, or bran, from the 1st day of December.

16 Dispatches from gen. Prevost, dated head quarters, Kingston, Upper Canada, Aug. 8, 1813. They detail the landing of American troops under commodore Chauncey, of York, where they liberated some prisoners, and seized the contents of some store houses. They detail also accounts of the destruction of all the enemy's arsenals, block houses, barracks, and stores of every description at Plattsburgh, Swanton, and Champlain Town, and the extensive barracks at Saranac, capable of containing 4000 men, and of all naval ordnance, and other stores, on the west side of Lake Champlain.

18. *Extraordinary*.—Field marshal the marquis of Wellington, writes from Lezaca, Oct. 9. Having deemed it expedient to cross the Bidassoa with the left of the army, I have the pleasure to inform your lordship that that object was effected on the 7th inst. Lieut. gen. sir T. Graham directed the 1st and 5th divisions, and the 1st Portuguese brigade, under brig. gen. Wilson, to cross that river in three columns below and in one above the site of the bridge.

The operations of both bodies of troops succeeded in every point. The British and Portuguese troops took seven pieces of cannon in the redoubts and batteries which they carried, and the Spanish troops one piece of cannon in those by them.

I had particular satisfaction in observing the steadiness and gallantry of all the troops. The

9th British regiment was very strongly opposed, charged with bayonets more than once, and have suffered; but I am happy to add, that in other parts of these corps our loss has not been severe.

The Spanish troops under *lieut. gen. Don Manuel Freyre* behaved admirably, and turned and carried the enemy's entrenchments in the hill, with great dexterity and gallantry.

Lieut. gen. sir T. Graham having thus established within the French territory, the troops of the allied British and Portuguese army, which had been so frequently distinguished under his command, resigned the command to *lieut. gen. sir John Hope*, who had arrived from Ireland the preceding day.

Col. Colborne, of the 52d regiment, who commanded *major gen. Skerret's* brigade, in the absence of the major general, on account of his ill health, attacked the enemy's right, in a camp which they had strongly intrenched; and the 52d regiment, under the command of *major Mein*, charged in a most gallant style, and carried the entrenchment with the bayonet.

Major gen. Kemp's brigade attacked by the Puerto, where the opposition was not so severe; the light division took 22 officers and 400 men prisoners, and three pieces of cannon.

These troops carried every thing before them in the most gallant style, till they arrived at the foot of the rock on which the hermitage stands, and they made repeated attempts to take that post by storm; but it was impossible to get up, and the enemy remained during the night in possession of the hermitage; and on a rock on the same range of the mountain, with the right of the Spanish troops. Some time elapsed yesterday morning before the fog cleared away sufficiently to enable me to reconnoitre the mountain, which I found to be least inaccessible by its right. I ordered the army of reserve to concentrate in their right; and, as soon as the concentration commenced, *Mariscal del Campo Don P. Giron* ordered the battalion de las Ordenas to attack the enemy's post on the rock, on the right of the position occupied by his troops, which was instantly carried in the most gallant style. Those troops followed up their success, and carried an entrenchment on a hill which protected the right of the camp of Sarre, and the enemy immediately evacuated all their works to defend the approaches to the camp: the enemy withdrew from their post at the Hermitage, and from the camp of Sarre during the night.

Killed wounded and missing:

Grand total — 1 *lieut. col.* 2 *capt.* 4 *lieuts.* 3 *ensigns*, 1 *serjeant*, 1 *drummer*, 110 *rank and file*, killed; 2 *majors*, 13 *capt.* 24 *lieuts.* 11 *ensigns*, 1 *staff*, 43 *serjeants*, 4 *drummers*, 571 *rank and file*, wounded; 13 *rank and file* missing.

Lieut. gen. sir G. Prevost, *bart.* writes from head-quarters, *St. David's*, *Niagara Frontier*, Aug. 25, *major-gen. Proctor* having given way to the clamour of our Indian allies, to act offensively, moved forward on the 20th ultimo, with about three hundred and fifty of the 41st reg. and between three and four thousand Indians, and, on the 2d instant, attempted to carry, by assault, the block-houses and works at Sandusky, where the enemy had concentrated a considerable force. The Indians, however, previously to the assault, withdrew themselves out of reach of the enemy's fire.

The handful of his majesty's troops employed on this occasion, displayed the greatest bravery; nearly the whole of them reached the fort, and made every effort to enter it; but a galling and destructive fire being kept up by the enemy, within the block-houses and from behind the picketing, which completely protected them, and which we had not the means to force, the major-general thought it most prudent not to continue so unavailing a contest. The enemy has been disappointed in an attempt to create distrust and disaffection amongst our Indian allies, by a deputation of chiefs, sent by them for that purpose, and in a talk, which took place between the deputies from the American Indians and the chiefs of our Indian warriors, the contempt with which *gen. Harrison's* proposals were received by the latter, and the determination expressed by them of adhering to the cause of their great father in England, appeared sensibly to affect the deputies.

13. The Prince Regent has been pleased, to appoint *lieut.-gen. lord Charles Henry Somerset* to be governor and commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

— The gazette notifies the appointment of *H. Savage Yeames, esq.* to be *H. M.'s* consul-gen. at the Russian ports in the Black Sea; — of *R. Southey, esq.* to be poet laureate to his majesty; — of the honour of knighthood being conferred on *col. G. Elder* and on *N. Conant, esq.* the latter being appointed chief magistrate at the public office, Bow-street; — and of the return to parliament of the hon. *G. Eden*, for the borough of New Woodstock, vice *W. Thornton, esq.*

20. *Whitehall.* The Prince Regent has been pleased, to constitute and appoint *rt. hon. Robert Banks*; *earl of Liverpool*; *rt. hon. Nich. Vansittart*; *rt. hon. Wm. Fitzgerald*, chancellor of the exchequer of Ireland; *Berkeley Paget, esq.*; *James Brogden, esq.* (commonly called *visc. Lowther*), to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's exchequer.

— *Capt. Farquhar*, commanding his majesty's naval forces in the Elbe and Weser,

announces that, on the 23d ultimo, the French garrison of Carisburg, (Bremerlehe) consisting of 236 officers and men, with 13 pieces or heavy ordnance, surrendered themselves prisoners of war to the combined British and Russian forces.

25. The marquis of Worcester arrived with a dispatch from the marquis of Wellington, dated St. Pe, Nov. 13. My lord; the enemy have, since the beginning of August, occupied a position with their right upon the sea, in front of St. Jean de Luz, and on the left of the Nivelle, their centre on La Petite La Rhune in Sarre, and on the heights behind the village, and their left, consisting of two divisions of infantry under the comte d'Erlon, on the right of that river, on a strong height in rear of Anthoue, and on the mountain of Mundarin.

They not satisfied with the natural strength of this position, had the whole of it fortified, and their right, in particular, had been made so strong, that I did not deem it expedient to attack it in front.

Pampeluna having surrendered on the 31st of October, and the right of the army having been disengaged from covering the blockade of that place, I moved lieutenant-general Sir R. Hill, on the 6th and 7th, into the valley of Bastan, as soon as the state of the roads, after the recent rains, would permit, intending to attack the enemy. On the 10th, we completely succeeded in carrying all the positions on the enemy's left and centre, and by these means turning the enemy's strong positions occupied by their right on the lower Nivelle, taking 51 cannon, and 1400 prisoners.

Our loss has not been so great as expected, considering the strength of the positions attacked. Col. Barnard, of 95th, has been severely wounded; and we have lost in lieutenant-col. Lloyd, of 94th, an officer who had frequently distinguished himself.

P.S. Since the returns of the enemy's loss were received, we have taken 109 more prisoners and 400 wounded. — Loss, Total; 2 general staff, 6 lieutenant-cols. 4 majors; 44 captains. 80 lieutenants. 42 ensigns. 6 staff, 161 serjeants. 29 drummers, 2320 rank and file.

7. Capt. Farquhar, of the *Désirée*, off Cuxhaven, the 2d inst. writes that the French batteries of Phare and Napoleon have surrendered to a detachment of his imperial majesty's Russian troops, commanded by col. A. Radinger, and his Britannic majesty's ships.

21. Sir Geo. Prevost, bart. writes from headquarters, Montreal, Oct. 30. — Early on the 21st the American army crossed the line of separation between Lower Canada and the United States, surprised a small party of Indian warriors, and drove in a picket of sedentary militia, posted at the junction of the

Outard and Chateauguay rivers. — Gen. Hampton commenced on the following day his operations against my advanced posts: at about 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the 26th his cavalry and light troops were discovered advancing on both banks of the Chateauguay, by a detachment covering a working party of habitants employed in felling timber, for the purpose of constructing abatis. Lieut. col. de Salaberry, who had the command of the advanced pickets, composed of the light infantry company of the Canadian fencibles, and two companies of Voltigeurs, on the north side of the river, made so excellent a disposition of his little band, that he checked the advance of the enemy's principal column, led by major gen. Hampton in person, and accompanied by brigadier gen. Izard; whilst the American light brigade, under col. M'Carty, was in like manner repulsed in its progress on the south side of the river, by the spirited advance of the right flank company of the third battalion of the embodied militia, under capt. Daly, supported by capt. Bruyer's company of Chateauguay-chasseurs; captains Daly and Bruyer being both wounded, and their companies having sustained some loss, their position was immediately taken up by a flank company of the first battalion of embodied militia; the enemy rallied and repeatedly returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day, in his complete disgrace and defeat, being foiled at all points by a handful of men, who by their determined bravery maintained their position, and the report of prisoners taken from the enemy screened from assault the working parties. By their force is stated at 7000 infantry and 200 cavalry, with 10 field-pieces. The British advanced, actually engaged, did not exceed 800. The enemy suffered severely from our fire, and from their own; some detached corps in the woods fired upon each other.

— Other dispatches from gen. Prevost, dated Oct. 30, states that in consequence of the superiority which the Americans acquired on Lake Erie, gen. Proctor found it necessary to retreat; having therefore dismantled Amherstberg and Detroit he commenced his retreat from Sandwich, September 24. On the 5th of October, however, he was attacked by so overwhelming a force under the American general Harrison, that his force, consisting of 450 regulars, were compelled to disperse. Gen. Proctor afterwards rallied the remains of his division, amounting to upwards of 200, and subsequently reached general Vincent's position at Burlington Heights, without being pursued by the enemy.

— An order of the Prince Regent in council, for discontinuing the blockade of Trieste, and of the coast of Dalmatia.